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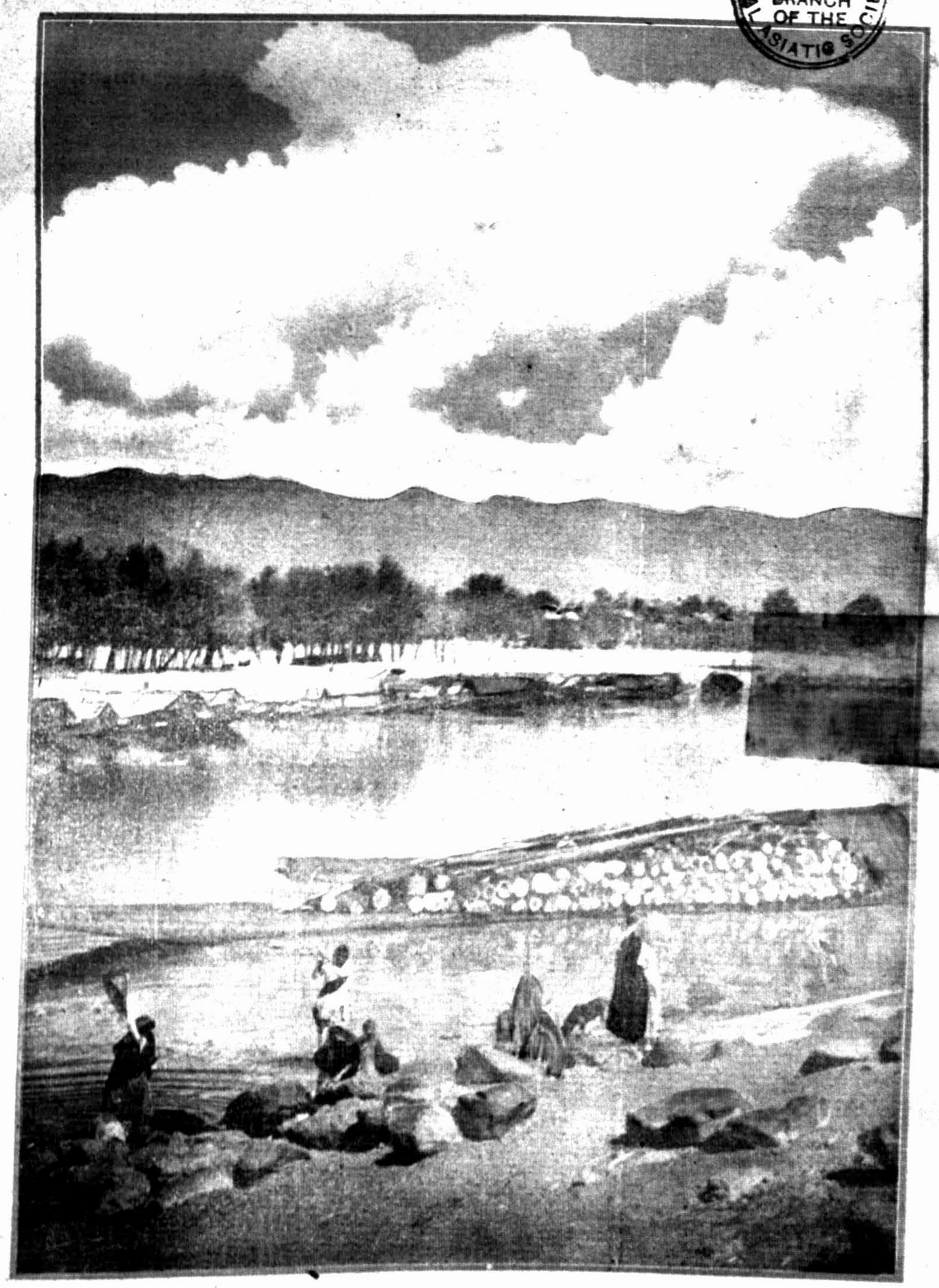

RURA
SCENE
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—A. L. Syed

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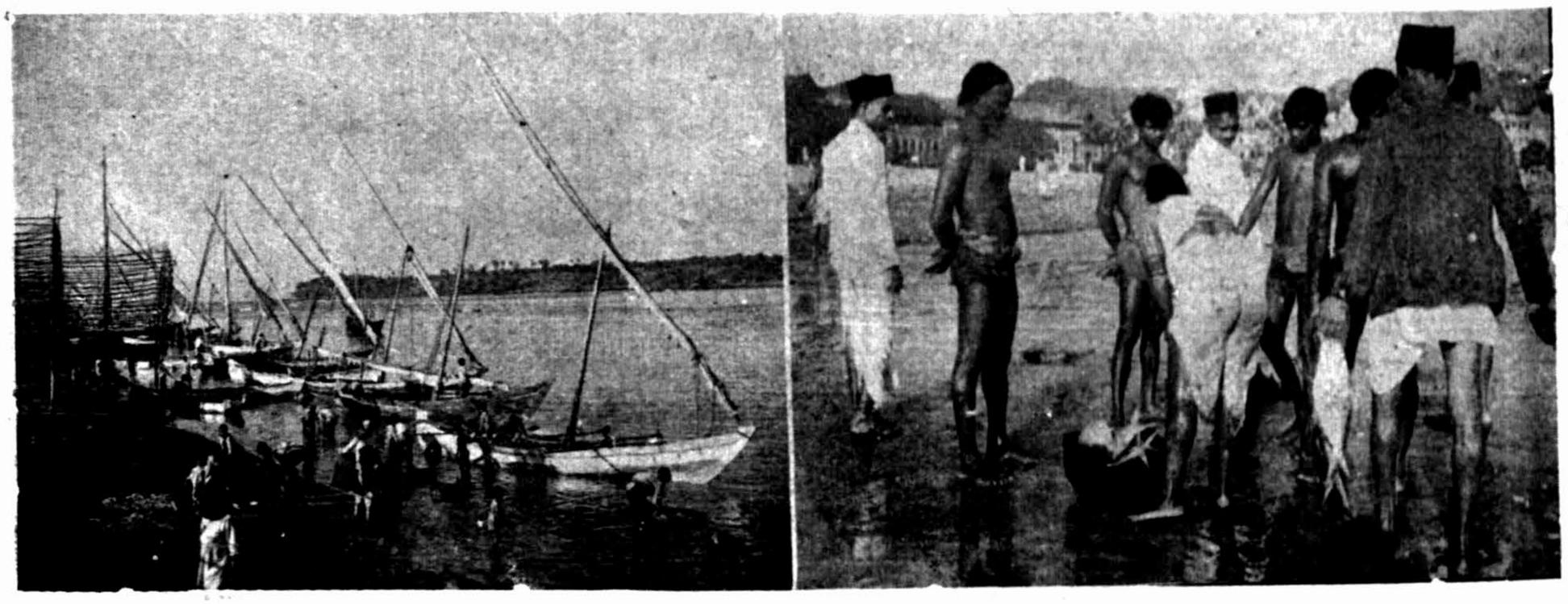
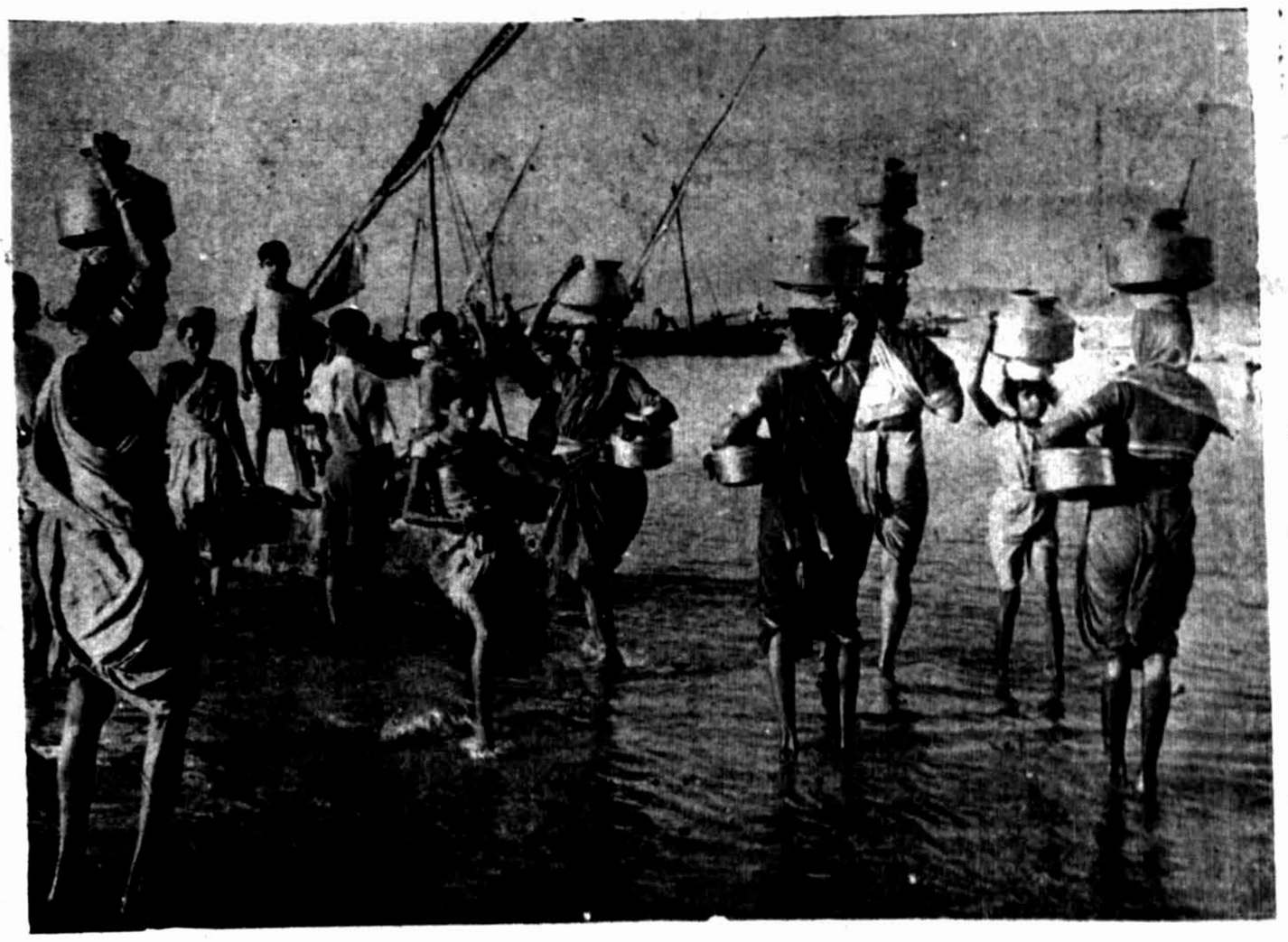
Bombay's Fishing Industry



(Left) Fishing craft lying at rest at Versova, the premier fishing centre of Bombay. (Right) Fish-bargaining at the sea-shore.

Drying the Bombay Ducks.



Supplying water to the fishermen in exchange for fish at Chowpatty during the fishing season.

(Left) Drying the "Kuta" (small fish). These dried "Kutas" bring the fishermen good price in the off season and hence the drying for storing. (Right) Fishermen mending their nets prior to going to the sea for the catch.

(Photos by M. J. Vyarawalla.)

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BOMBAY: JANUARY 15, 1939.

KAUTILYA —

India's Machiavelli

Few Characters in Ancient India are more Outstanding than the author of "Artha-Sastra," India's first Treatise on Economics.

By PROF. K. S. SRIKANTAN

KAUTILYA, BETter known as Chanakya, is one of the most interesting and intriguing personalities of world history. It is really unfortunate that in spite of the remarkable advance in the Indian historical studies, very little should be known about such eminent men as 'Yaugandarayana, Kautilya and Tehsil Rama.'

Each of them, it can be confidently asserted, occupied in his own time almost the top-most rung of the intellectual ladder. The intellect of Kautilya, however, was so marvellous that it baffles description. In fact on this very ground some scholars doubt the historicity of Kautilya.

Not A Figment

To them Kautilya is merely a figment of the imagination of Vishakadatta, the author of "Mudrarakshasa," where Chanakya is the "de facto" hero. The little that we know of Chanakya today is partly due to the drama and partly due to the references in the Puranas.

He was the son of one Chanaka: one of his ancestors was one Kutila after whom he was named. He seems to have been better known to the people of his time as Vishnu Gupta. His extraordinary wisdom earned for him the title of Sarvajna and Buddha. He took a keen interest in his ward Chandra Gupta, a half brother, of the ruling Nanda dynasty.

Once, the story goes, when Chanakya was in the court of the Nandas with Chandra Gupta, he was spitefully ousted from the seat of honour and insulted by the members of the court of Nanda. The Guru and the Sishya felt highly offended and left the Court determined to destroy the Nanda dynasty. For twelve years Chanakya fought a secret battle and killed all the Nandas one after another and won the Empire for Chandra Gupta Maurya. This in short is the account given in the Puranas and the drama.

Southern Brahmin

Kautilya must have been, if an inference can be made from the references in the Puranas and "Mudra-rakshasa", a man of middle height, black-haired with rather a small head, very bright eyes and slightly acquiline nose. His thin close lips must have often broken into a smile of sarcasm and he must have been, like Machiavelli, cynical in his correspondence. He must have been a man of indefatigable energy and feverish activity.

A careful study of Chanakya and his works leads one to incline to the view that Chanakya was an orthodox Brahmin of the South who proceeded to North India to earn his bread. This is not an untenable claim in view of the fact that the only copy of the "Artha-Shastra" so far discovered, is from the South Again several of the Gods like Aparjita, Vaijayanta, Apratihata, Jaiyanta, Siva and Vaisyavana mentioned by Kautilya are South Indian Gods. Prof. Jolly observes "The geographical horizon of the author, on the whole, points to a Southern rather than to a Northern home. Thus in the discussion of trade routes the route to the south is declared to be preferable because shells, diamonds, gems, pearls and gold are to be found in abundance in the south and in the chapter on the examination of gems, gems from South India and Ceylon occupy a prominent place."

The earliest known literature of the Tamilians called the Kural follows the "Artha-Sastra" very closely and some of the verses appear almost to be Tamil translations of Kautilya's verses. Some of the methods recommended by Kautilya in his book on "Removal of the thorns" are found in practice even to-day in the south particularly in Travancore State. To add to this we have the story of Chandra Gupta Maurya going to the South in Sravana Belagola inscription. I wonder why this might not have been due to Chanakya, who himself, according to Hemachandra, was a Jain.

Stern Realist

Our interest in Chanakya is enhanced by the fact that he was the first practical philosopher in the history of India. He was a stern realist and a shrewd observer of men and things. Speaking about bribes he says "Just as it is impossible not to taste the honey or the poison that finds itself at the tip of the tongue, so it is impossible for a Government servant not to eat up, at least, a portion of the king's revenue. Just as fish moving under water cannot possibly be found out either as drinking or not drinking water, so Government servants employed in the government work cannot be found out while taking money for themselves."

Imaginary and impossible ideas have no interest what-so-ever to him. His purpose is to get back to the actual truth of things. To him political science was not a mere congeries of moral and religious precepts. In short politics to him was merely a dignified name to statecraft and the piloting of the ship of state depended largely upon diplomacy. "The archer's arrow", says he, "may slay one or it may not: but the cunning of the wise says foes ere they are even born."

Practical Economist

If Kautilya was great as a political philosopher, he was greater as a practical Economist. He can justly be called the first Economist in the history of India. It must, however, be noted that he was not an arm-chair Economist. The state, as conceived by Kautilya, is predominantly an economic one. He introduces a significant change in the traditional list of the three ends of human existence namely Dharma, Artha and Kama by giving a distinct precedence to Artha over Dharma.

Again he says "Wealth is the basis of virtue and enjoyment". This view he makes clear again by saying: "It is wealth and wealth alone which is of supreme importance, for very virtues depend upon it." Thus he was the very first man to subordinate Dharma to Artha, but in so doing he did not scoff at religion like the philosophers of the Charvaka School. On the other hand he upholds the caste-system and grants numerous concessions to saints and sages.

But if there was a conflict between Dharma and Artha, Kautilya said that Artha was to prevail and in a country grown gray with the tradition of Dharma even then, this was really a courageous challenge.

Kautilya's economic views challenge comparison with the views of several of the modern economists. He speaks about a controlled currency and credit. The minting of coins was a state monopoly and it was the duty of the superintendent of the mint to regulate the issue of the Legal Tender and token coins. He speaks of a 'pana,' half a 'pana,' quarter and one-eighth 'pana'. The copper coins were divided into a 'mashaka', half a 'mashaka', 'kakani' and half a 'kakani'.

Kautilya again speaks of Adesha—somewhat akin to a modern bill of exchange. It is an order to a third person to pay up a sum of money on behalf of the sender of the order. Kautilya in another part of his book penalises those traders who unite in causing rise and fall in the value of articles and live by making profits of cent per cent.

Modern Methods

Kautilya fixes the profit that each trader was entitled to get. It was the duty of the superintendent of the market to see that nobody exceeded the limits set by the government. A profit of 5 per cent over and above the cost of production was allowed in the case of local commodities and 10 per cent. in the case of foreign commodities. Merchants who enhanced the price even to the extent of half a 'pana', were liable to be fined.

It is interesting to note Kautilya speaking about middle men and their brokerage. Here again it was the duty of the superintendent of commerce to see that the middleman did not carry away everything. Kautilya took considerable interest in the solution of the unemployment problem. The remedies suggested by Kautilya can be classified as religious and political. Religious remedy consisted in persuading the rich people to build choultries, travellers' bungalows and to feed poor people as often as possible on religious grounds.

Kautilya relied largely on his spies to carry on this kind of work; the political remedy consisted in the confiscation of the property in the hands of the rich people and distributing it to the poor, of course, this was resorted to only occasionally. The state also constructed poor houses and gave unemployment doles to the old and the infirm. Kautilya speaks of a Royal granary in which was deposited all the grains given by the people in lieu of taxes and this was sold by the State. This was perhaps responsible for the stringent regulation of prices, for the State itself was a competitor

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A Journey Through Iran

THE END OF THE ODYSSEY

By Shaukat Usmani

II

Mr. Shaukat Usmani, was one of those Muhajireen who emigrated from India in 1920 as a protest against the British policy towards Turkey. Mr. Usmani went to Russia and in his book "From Peshawar to Moscow" he described his wanderings. In the present article he concludes the account of his journey through Iran on his way back to India, the first instalment of which appeared in our issue of Sunday last.

AT the time of danger I have always further courted danger. I am a single track person and in times like this I always yield to the dictates of my head. May I remind my readers of "Peshawar to Moscow" how we 36 crossed the Panjshir in Afghanistan in turbulent current and how we conquered the snow-laden Hindu Kush in our journey to Russia through Afghan territory. On such occasions I go straight for my destination. But the Raza Khan forces did not allow me any more time to take my own decisions as they occupied the outskirts of Resht that very evening, immediately after the evacuation of Resht by the Bolsheviks.

I ought to have dealt here with the fact that the Persian Bolsheviks had left the town already, in the noon. I was mightily sorry for them, but did not know my own fate. It was towards the evening the shell fire startled the Resht citizens. I was in the hotel. Incessant downpour of shells from the Reza Khan army towards the forces of Kochak Khan who, getting the scent about the evacuation and retreat of the Persian Communists attempted to loot and pillage the town of Resht.

Bengal Of Persia

Resht is a beautiful town with wide bazzars and a modern outlook. Unlike the other bazzars of Persia they are not roofed. Fruits are plenty there and the chief products of the country around are silk and rice. Unlike Pehlvi, Resht is surrounded by arable land. Beyond Resht in the south, begin the mountain chains of North Persia. The country is very fertile and helps the cultivation of rice. In other words it is the Bengal of Persia, with heavy rains and plenty of moisture Climate is moderate all through the year except for a short period of snow. Here, as nowhere else in North Persia, you come across hordes of people with long hair and black turbans; they are Mujtahids. I do not know whether this is quite right.

To revert to the shell fire it continued throughout the night In the morning the Imperial forces entered the town triumphantly. They were singing: "Long Live Our King! Death Unto Red Revolution." It was too much for me to hear and I shouted at the top of my voice "Death Unto Your King." But the hotel keeper interviewed and explained to me the consequences of such bravado. For his sake I kept calm. The forces occupied the whole of the surrounding districts and for the time being it seemed the Kochak Band had ambushed in the surrounding mountains.

Under Detention

The first act of the military government was to weed out the Bolsheviks. I happened to be one. A sentinel guard was placed at the hotel gate and my movements were restricted within the compound of the hotel. In a week order was restored and travellers were allowed to go anywhere the Imperial Persian Government had authority. The mail service which was interrupted so long between Gilan and the whole of Persia was resumed, victorias were running between Tehran and Resht and all seemed quiet.

The temptation of a permit (Jawaz) was too great for me to be deterred by posting of the sentinels. I advised the sentinels to take me to the "Jawaz" authorities so that I may relieve them of this day and night duty on me. They were quite simple—they were unlike the hardened members of the Indian Imperial army. They assented and took me to the customs. The regulation of permit (Jawaz) was in the hands of the ex-civil governor and now again the Governor of Gilan. He was a harsh and aristocratic man. His name was Amir Mubligh Amir Tooman. He was the Civil Governor of this place and had suffered hardships at the hands of the Persian Bolsheviks. This accounted for his rudeness and unnecessary discourtesy towards me

"You were mixing with Persian Communists just the other day and how do you expect us to give you a passage without understanding your position. Do you think us so simple as not to understand that you had come here to spread Bolshevism! 'No, not I," said I. "I was simply a Bokhara merchant's relative whose property was taken over by the Bokhara revolutionaries and had no other business in Persia than to go back to India. That is my mission". "You had come to spread Bolshevism in Persia and that is why you cannot be released without a trial. If you have no money you can stay in police havalat. Go, take him back, sentinels." This was his retort. The guards took me back to the hotel where I stayed for more than a week.

A Welcome Contact

One day two officers of the Persian Army arrived there in the evening, they dined and slept there. I did not take much notice of them as I was engrossed in my own problems. I paid them only casual attention. They were Aides-de-Camp to Commander Reza Khan.

Next morning, as soon as I came out of my room I saw them taking their breakfast in the verandah in front of my room. They greeted me. I did the same. They were over eager to talk to me and I was also in the same mood; perhaps some solution of my problems might come out of such a contact. They were previously officers in the South Persian Rifles (at least this is what I guessed from their talk). They were conversant with Indian ways. But more than that they knew the Indian Revolutionaries led by Soofi Amba Prasad and others. They questioned me whether I knew one Major Md. Ali who was in the Persian Army.

Now this Mohd. Ali was no other man than a Hindu, a Maharatta Brahman, who had been converted outwardly as a Mohammedan, to benefit by this conversion and to help the cause of his country by the methods known to this particular batch of revolutionaries, while affiliations ultimately were with the provisional government of Raja Mahendra Pratap. This was a government organised outside and especially in Afghanistan of which Raja Mahendra Pratap was the President. With the dissolution of this Government, its members scattered all over these countries wherever there was a semblance of pro-German colour. It was to this party that Mohd. Ali belonged. This Mohd. Ali should not be confused with another, shrewd Md. Ali the Punjabi, living in Europe.

I told these officials that I knew Md. Ali and that I had to see him on my way back to India. I explained to them my odd circumstances which had put me in this mess. I told them that I had a passport and that it was Russian. I tore it because I thought it would not find favour with the new administration. They said it was a mistake. The Persian Government had good relations with the Soviet. When I explained to them the attitude of Amir Mubligh Amir Tooman, they simply jeered and told me to have no fears as regards that. They were the Body Guards of General Commander Reza Khan and they promised to help me if I went to their camp. They ordered the Guards to produce me there.

Two Drawbacks

Before proceeding further I should note here that one of my drawbacks for being spotted at once as not belonging to any of the four classes of Persia, military, civil, peasants, or artisans was my fur cap, which was the cause of my betrayal. Moreover my dress was half military and half civil. Now it ought to be understood that in those days in Persia, fur caps were to be seen only on the heads of the cossacks or military men.

The second drawback (which of course was soon improved) was the non-Persian accent of my language. The language I spoke had the mixture of Afghan and Bokharan Persian cum the 300 years old Persian of my school days This I considerably improved upon before I left Tehran. No one recognised me as Indian by my complexion, because we the people of North, have much in common or rather are superior to Persians in complexions. This is no exaggeration but a fact. At least the South Persians are the least to be entitled as Persian if complexion was the criterion for determining nationality.

To revert to our theme. The guards took me to the camp, of course I had to pay for the conveyance. The first official whom we suddenly came across was none other than our friend Amir Mubligh Amir Tooman. He was as discourteous to-day as before but I had no business with him. He detained the sentinels and rebuked them for producing me again in the camp without his permission. He had no idea that they had received orders from their chiefs. They explained him and the Amir changed his tone and permitted them to get along.

Military officers in their gaudy uniforms, the cossacks in their huge fur head gears, paraded here, shooting practice there; there was all activity round the camp. The military officers, my old friends were standing in a verandah. There was a huge crowd waiting for something or other and my guards put me in the same line. They were anxious for the officers to turn their faces towards us. There was a considerable distance between us and the building where they were having a chat.

The officers recognised me from that distance and asked my guards to convey me there. They belonged to the personal staff of Agha Reza Khan, the Commander, as I have already mentioned elsewhere. Their presence relieved me of the fears of Amir Mubligh who was a bugbear to every one.

Interview With Reza Khan

They took me to the Commander-in-Chief Agha Reza Khan and pleaded my case sympathetically. The Commander required my passport. Or course I had to give my story about being the son of a Bokhara merchant who had fled from the Soviet territory after the revolution. The more I proceeded with it, the more contradictions multiplied. He told me emphatically that there were no doubts in the minds of his staff and himself that I had come there with the help of the Comintern and that I was there to spread Bolshevism in their country. I insisted that I had no mission whatsoever in Persia and the only thing I wanted was a passage through that country to India, as the Amir of Afghanistan (as mentioned in my former book) had refused permission to my comrades including myself to enter Afghanistan.

The Commander said he had no truck with any one who had a Communist mission in his country, but as there were friendly relations between themselves and the Soviet he did not object to my going through Persia. He advised me to take a passport for India as soon as I reached Tehran. He promised to help me when he arrived in Teheran, But this never happened. We never met again.

The military secretary drew up the permit (Jawaz) and the Com-

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What with this strapless evening mode there's no question about what a girl will do with her hands in idle moments.

Social Service in the U.S.S.R.

Some Interesting Sidelights

By D. G. TENDULKAR

THE income of the Trade Unions in U.S.S.R. in 1938 was 2,297,475,-000 roubles. This sum indicates the growing welfare of toilers in U.S.S.R., the increase in membership of the trade unions and the increment in their wages. The expenses from this sum were 2,234,252,000 roubles. The biggest item of the expenditure was on cultural activities of the Trade Union members. In 1938, sum of 1,387,870,000 roubles was to be spent for this purpose.

To meet the housing arrangements etc. of the Trade Union members, about 230,000,000 roubles will be spent. Of this sum over 75,000,000 will go for financing the Trade Union mutual aid organisations, about 62,000,000 roubles to rent homes, sanatoria, and health resorts, over 33,000,000 roubles on pioneer camps and children's sanatoria.

New Houses For Workers

By the beginning of May last 100 families of workers, engineers of the Orjonikidze plant in Gorky Town moved to new houses. The workers of the Lenin plant received by May first a new house with 42 flats, on Arzamaskaya Road. Before the Revolution hundreds of arrested people were driven to Siberia along this road, which was in those days a deserted and dirty highway. Now on the same highway you see dozens of big buildings, university town and hospitals.

Waiting Hall At Plant

Not long ago at the Kaganovich Ball-Bearing plant No. 1 in Moscow, a waiting Hall was opened, where the workers of the plant may spend their spare time until their shift starts working. One can read here newspapers and magazines, listen to a gramophone record, or play chess. Talks and lectures are often organised here. In the near future films will be exhibited here regularly in the waiting hall.

Libraries In Kareliaw

67 new libraries are to be opened this year in the districts and villages of Kareliaw, which was in pre-revolutionary time a deserted area. Over 2 million roubles are assigned for equipment of libraries.

Ballet Circles

Several months ago in Korov a ballet circle was organised at the club of the Red Star plant of agricultural machines. 40 factory workers participate in this circle. The circle staged at the club and at the town theatre a classical ballet which was highly praised by critics.

In The Ural

In the mountains of the South Ural a new health resort arose in two years. The place here is hilly, very beautiful and surrounded with pine woods. In 1936 the trade union of [illegible] platine workers built near one of the lakes a rest home for its members.

A Clinic in Sverdlovsk (Ural).

This year 500,000 roubles are allotted for the equipment and extension of this health resort. About 2,500 workers will rest and get medical treatment in it.

Maternity Homes In Collective Farms

This year 18 new maternity homes are to be opened in the collective farms of Ordjonikidze area (North Caucasus). The network of maternity homes is being extended by 208 beds in the town and the district centres. A lot of money is assigned to the organisation and maintenance of these new Children Consultation centres, nurseries and playgrounds.

Children's Camps:

In the summer of 1938, about 100,000 school children lived in pioneer camps.

The plants and the factories of Moscow arranged in picturesque localities cottages for children, stadium and sport grounds. A pioneer camp for workers' children of the plant 'Hammer and Sickle has been opened in the former estate of Prince Suvorov. 400 children have their rest here. The big pond of the former estate was cleaned, and the beach and the place for bathing arranged. A large stadium was built in the camp and a restaurant in the open air.

The workers' children from the shoe factory "Paris Commune" will also have a good rest. During Summer 300 children will live in pioneer camps. 100 children of pre-school age were sent to Cau-

(Continued On Page 54)

and the reasons are:—

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In A German Experimental Farm

A Visit To The First School For Homesteaders In Germany

(BY ALFRED MEUER.)

JUST beyond Oberursel, near Frankfurt-on-Main, a path branches off from the main road, leading through lush fields and pastures, and bringing one in a few minutes to an immaculate village street, lined on both sides with timber houses, both large and small. This is no ordinary village, but the Federal Experimental Station for Small Farmers (Reichssiedlungshof). It is idyllically situated on the fringes of a forest, and the houses nestle against the fertile slopes of the Taunus hills.

This school for homesteaders was created as a central professional training centre and model farm by Reichsstatthalter Sprenger, leader of the Province of Hesse-Nassau. It was then pronounced the Federal or National Experimental Station for Small Farmers by Dr. Ley, Leader of the German Labour Front. As a result, its purposes and circumference have been enlarged. Its prime purpose is to offer professional training to those who are active in the various government settler projects. (To combat further influx into crowded city areas, small, modern farms are being made available to deserving workers in all districts of Germany. These little farms are called "Siedlungen").

Among those who attend this federal school from all parts of the Reich are handicraft workers, architects, farm settlement leaders, building officials, community leaders, homestead managers, political leaders and mayors. They receive here educational and professional training, exchange experiences, receive suggestions, and above all learn the latest improvements in rural settlement through practical experience, and how to plan and form such settlements.

All these objects are carried out at the Federal Experimental Station for Small Farmers—which is not to be confused with an ordinary school—under the most ideal conditions, and with the most complete facilities. The main building contains two large auditoriums, in which all the lectures are held, as well as pleasant public rooms and a dining hall, with model kitchen. Surrounding this building are small houses which can easily accommodate 60 "students" taking part in the course. A second large building for the raiser of poultry and small domestic animals (such as rabbits). This building also has a large work room.

Agricultural Research

Opposite the main building on the other side of the broad village street, stands a decorated frame house, the Agricultural Research Institute of the University of Frankfurt. When the rooms of the Institute at the University had grown too small, it was decided to move it to the model farm. The building contains two laboratories for research workers and students, a library, offices, wax work room, honey extraction room, honey store-room, and living quarters for the apiary master. All technical equipment is of the very latest and most modern

The house is surrounded by a bee or honey garden of 11 morgens (about seven acres), in which there is a large multiple beehive, and several smaller independent hives. One of the most important departments of the Institute lies high up in the Taunus Hills; and is the bee-breeding station. It is not far from the Federal Experimental Station for Small Farmers. All honey-producing plants are naturally planted in the honey garden, and in addition it has an attractive open air classroom, since bees naturally cannot be handled or studied very well in a closed room

Model Farms

Bordering on the Agricultural Institute are three model small farms, embodying all previous experiences of most skillful planning to meet the needs of the new homesteader. In connection with these small model farms, there are vegetable gardens. Special demonstrations point out true and false methods of cultivating vegetables. There is also a spice garden in which all German spices have been planted. There is even a small carp pond, which serves for instruction in fish-breeding. Experimental orchards have been planted already, and green-houses are under construction. Another interesting project is the planting of several clumps of mulberry trees, where homesteaders will be taught how to grow silk worms.

Particular interest is also paid to raising and breeding the so-called small animals, such as poultry, rabbits, etc. Small farmers are still making a good many mistakes in this particular field—especially as regards to intelligent breeding. There seems a lack of good breeders. The Federal Experimental Station is seeking to remedy this condition. New breeding animals will be bred under careful scientific supervision and according to the need. For instance, eggs of the best breeding hens are incubated in great breeding chests. There are 200 rabbit breeders already on the model farm. This number is to be increased to 500. In addition, breeding of the best East Frisian milk sheep, geese, ducks, and turkey hens is constantly and carefully being carried on. The small farmer can order his breeders from the Experimental Station, which has its own delivery service, supplying the farmer quickly and directly.

From these notes, it will be seen that the Federal Experimental Station has three branches, selling, growing its own produce, and its school. These various branches make it financially self-supporting. But one more important function of this Station should also be mentioned, and that is its Experimental Institute for Diseases and Epidemics of Poultry and Small Domestic Animals. This work is carried on in co-operation with the Zoological Institute of the University of Frankfurt. Confidently and without exaggeration the Experimental Station may be called a "Peoples' College" whose results are passed on for the benefit of all small farmers.

ODD SPOTS

THE VALLEY OF "HOT AND COLD"

One of the strangest valleys in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California is called Honey Lake Valley, but the name hardly fits the scenery. This V-shaped valley stretches deep into the mountains from the plains of the East, and is flanked by high mountains, many of the peaks being covered by perpetual snow.

Eastward stretches a vast grim plain, on which nothing but sagebrush grows, and the lake from which the valley takes its name is a dour, silent, forbidding body of water, having no vegetation save sagebrush on its banks. The highest point of the valley is extremely fertile and contains many prosperous ranches, but the traveller approaching from the plain sees only bare, dreary stretches of wild country, and massive, jagged rocks, from which steam perpetually rises.

The country is volcanic, and from many points boiling water gushes from the earth; yet within a foot or two ice-cold water also pours forth. Horses can drink clear cold water while they are bathed in steam and cannot keep still through the heat of the water in which they stand! In the old days prospectors and cowboys used the hot water to make coffee for their camps; to-day visitors from Reno motor out to this weird spot and camp with at least one of the amenities of civilisation, namely water h. and c.

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"Would it not be cheaper to move?"

THE ETERNAL CITY

Through The Eyes Of An Indian Artist

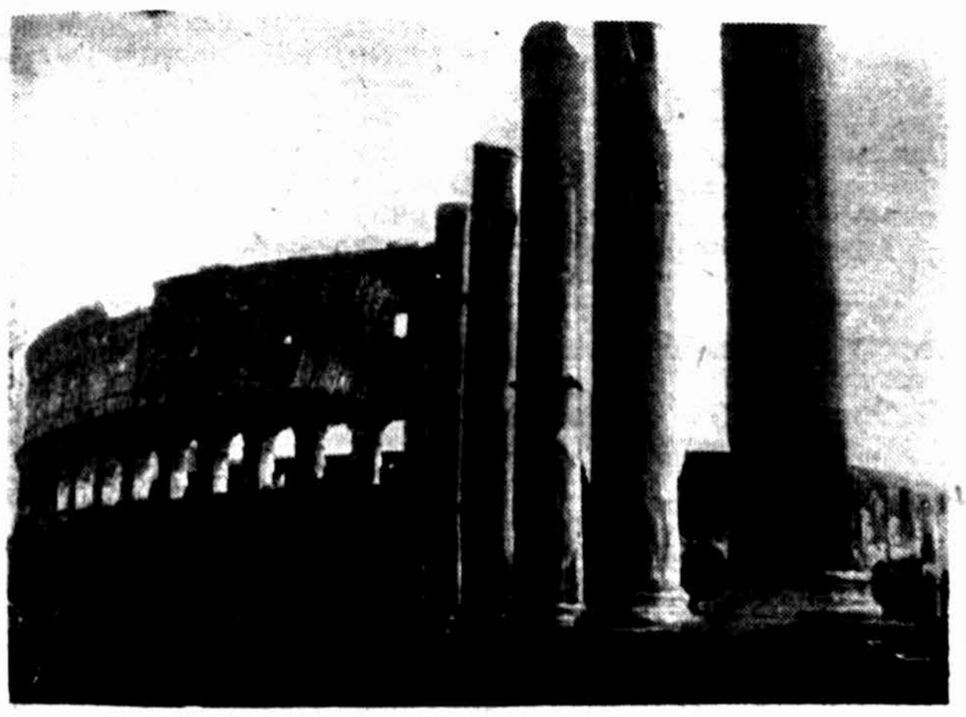
By Y. K. SHUKLA

WE often hear and read about the gardens and vine-orchards, fountains and lakes of Italy, but one is wellnigh struck with astonishment when one strolls out into the streets of Rome and finds himself amidst people who are not only artistic but almost Indian in their sentiments, habits and ways of living.

Street Scenes

You see in the morning women with children by their fingers and bouquets of varigated flowers going to the cemetery to pray and offer candles for their loved ones. You pass by a street and find a woman sweeping and cleansing the doors and the front part of her shop. Go a few steps further and you find a broom-seller advertising his goods in a loud and sonorous voice; turn into a corner and you find an old man sitting against a dilapidated wall of the Roman fort, cutting a very good picture,—with his leaning-staff by his side, selling hot chest-nuts roasted on the 'sigri'. You will surely like to buy from him a few chest-nuts to break the fast!

By the Roadside—A Chest nuts Seller.



The Colosseum.

And ere you have gone a few furlongs further, you are passed by women hurrying to and from the market with their bags full of fresh vegetables and fruits for the day's meal; you would of course never miss listening to a street-minstrel surrounded by his appreciative and vociferous audience. And if you are a lover of rosy-cheeked children, you find them playing at marbles in a corner! This is Rome! But what can one say of the flower-shops and its fair sellers!

Ancient Monuments

Here you find the remains of an old palace by the side of a newly erected one. It is as if the past and the present shake hands. The present conversing with the future in relation to the past! You may not be surprised to find a scattered piece of a Roman column or debris of an old monument, preserved perhaps in a better condition, by the side of a palatial building.

This nation has a great love for their art-treasures and antique monuments. It is evident from government's methods of preserving them. People are proud of their history and art. Every one you meet here will put a question to you as to how you liked Rome. Well, you don't find any other answer but one that concurs with his wishes.

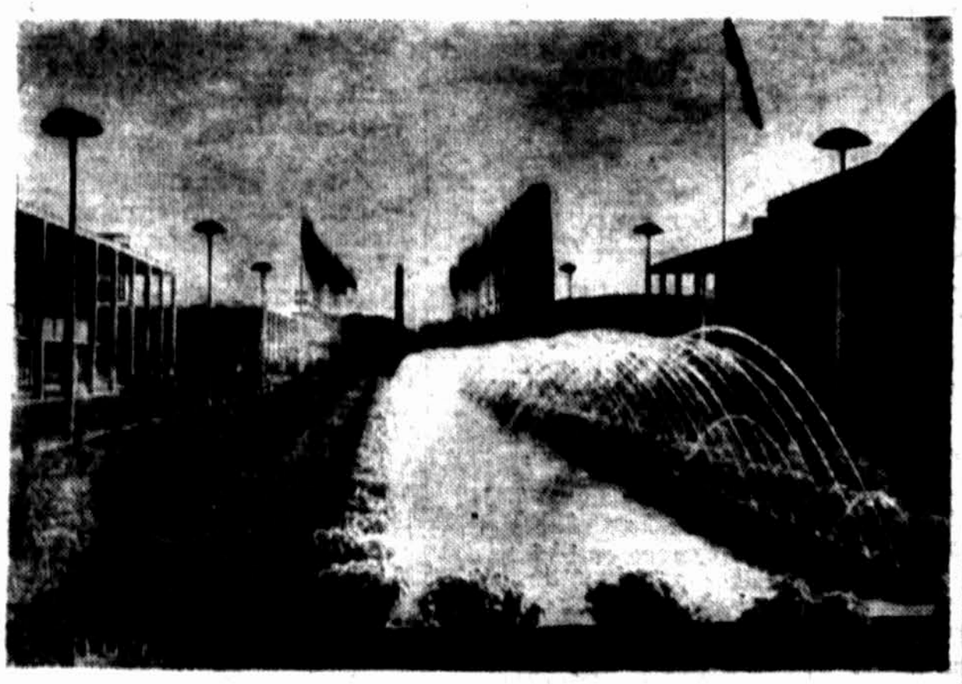
New Rome is spread inside and outside the city-gates. So you find the palaces of historical and artistic interest inside as well as outside them. One more useful hint I got here, is the method of preserving them, and at the same time using old monuments as small gardens for retreat. Here, the government have utilised the old walls of the fort, that circumscribe the city, as a background setting for a garden studded with popular trees like a green-girdle hemmed with multi coloured gems. This is, perhaps, the most democratic form of a garden and a place of retirement for people of all strata of society. In India, our monuments of art are often sadly neglected; and especially the city-walls of so many of our cities of historical and artistic importance. The forts of the cities of Gujerat do not prove as exceptions

I went to see the Amphitheatre of Rome. Things Romanesque, people of those by-gone days, emperors with their empresses, the gladiators and their fights and lions being led from their cells underground to the arena to prey upon the fated victims, floated before my eyes. The next moment however, all vanished like a dream, and I was again in the midst of ruins of that great theatre being explored and excavated. At present the excavation is going on in the theatre. The oval arena is being unearthed. You cannot get a complete idea of the vastness of the theatre unless you climb all its storeys. Then only you get an idea of the spectacular audience it used to contain.

Minerals Exhibition

Here, at present, a great exhibition of Italian minerals is going on. It is arranged on a very grand scale. It shows all kinds of minerals that are found in the country. Not only does it show the varieties of minerals; but also how every mineral is dug out of the soil and put in the market as a finished product. In the exhibition you are given the demonstrations as to how coal, oil, mercury, iron and other metals and every kind of marble available is put in the market from its raw condition to the finished product.

In the exhibition you are also shown the use of every finished metal. You come to the section devoted to Home Industries, in which I was much interested. Here, you find the jewellers, porcelain-makers and other craftsmen, preparing diamond rings, ceramics, glass-toys, etc. It was very interesting to notice also in the exhibition sculptures in bronze and various metals as also in marbles and stones of every description. I found some vases, which were used in olden times, resembling ours in their shapes! But the old mosaics by Giotto were very important, to me, because this old Master figures in the history of Italian art as a most important artist, and again because this art is one of the forms of applied arts. In India this art of mosaics is used in some of our Jain temples and homes, but not were successfully, because it is not seriously taken up by our artists. The whole exhibition is excellently lighted, displayed and well advertised. Actual coal mines and underground works have been specially constructed to give the public a complete idea of the whole working.



The two wings where the Minerals Exhibition is housed: The fountains in the central garden play continuously day and night.

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Indian Test

By PAUL STEVEN

THE average educated Indian is informed of the outstanding men, the events and living condition in Europe. He knows that the guests in an English boarding house are expected to bathe but once a week and that in a German concentration camp old men are beaten thrice a day. He is informed of Mussolini's financial difficulties, of Dr. Schacht's shrewd operations, he can say who Colonel Beck is, who M. Chautemps, M. Blum, M Daladier, Horthy, Schuschnigg, Litvinov. The average European is blissfully ignorant of the East. I remember a Syrian merchant who came to Vienna for medical treatment. Most people he was meeting pestered him to show them some daring tricks on horseback. They didn't believe that he never had been on horseback and that in Beyrouth where he came from he was driving a car. The word "Arab" raised automatically in their imagination the picture of a sinister, bearded man, stepping out of a tent in which four women were dancing "a la odalisque," mounting a fierce horse and dashing over the desert. That Arabs who are very different from Bedouins are living in towns, these Viennese—who were well educated—heard for the first time in their life.

The average European knows three things about India:

1. Gandhi doesn't wear a suit.

2. Aga Khan is the owner of a racing stable.

3. The Taj Mahal is the most romantic building of the world. Everything else is a fever coloured, confused picture—like that of a surrealist—consisting of tigers, snakes, fakirs, jewel-laden Maharajahs and Kipling Scotsmen who, while whistling "It's a long way to Tipperary. . ." are coolly finishing revenge brooding conspirators. The average American knows much less about India than the average European. This general ignorance of real India is fostered by sensational articles, books and films; the roots of the misrepresentations and lies in which they are indulging are twofold—political reasons to depict India as wild and backward, and the desire of writers and film directors to produce thrillers.

It was in the bar of the Esplanade Hotel in Prague. Our party consisted of a famous Czech film director who was just shooting a picture in Baranov, the film city of Prague; a leading film actress from Vienna; a screen playwright of Hungarian birth who was living mostly in wagon-lits between Prague and Paris, Paris and Budapest, Budapest and London; a Swedish lady who pretended to be globe-trotter and wanted to sell film ideas; a French film producer and his backer-up, a French wine merchant who had come to Prague to negotiate with the Czech director for a picture to be shot in Paris. The film industry is international and doesn't know any difficulties of nationality or language.

"Elephant Boy" had just been released in London and the French producer, as any producer would do, wanted at once an Indian film, too. The Swedish lady narrated on the spot one of her film ideas:

A young American visiting India falls in love with an English girl, daughter of an officer who is threatened by a gang of unknown conspirators; they trap the beautiful girl and take her up-country. She remains prisoner in a lonely tower that belongs to a fiendish Maharaja, and she is destined to die or to marry the Maharajah; but the American, of course, comes to rescue her and puts up a marvellous fight with about fifty scoundrels—and so on. I must not repeat the whole rot.

It was just an example of the conception the average European has of India. I said so to the party, and they protested.

"I have been reading a lot about India." The playwright said. "I know enough."

Some Test Questions

At last they agreed to be put on a test. I asked questions, and everyone of them, silent and independent, wrote his answer. Here are some of the results.

Question: What is a Yogi?

Answer:—A man who is eating snakes and sleeping on a nail bed. (Playwright).

A gamble in Macao. (Film producer).

A man who is buried three years but keeps alive. (Swedish lady).

The same as a fakir. (Film director).

Don't know. (Viennese actress and French merchant).

Question: What are Harijans?

Answers: Some kind of beans. (Viennese actress; she mistook the word for haricots).

Don't know. (All others).

Question: What is a Pandit?

Answer: A mountain guide in the Himalayas. (Swedish Lady).

An Indian who is educated in England and sent as a spy to Afghanistan and Tibet. (Playwright).

Don't know (All others).

Question: What is a Mahratta?

Answers: The wife of a Maharajah. (Swedish lady).

A rare diamond. (French producer).

A small animal that is killing snakes, I've been reading about in Kipling. (Playwright).

Don't know. (All others).

Question: What is Mahatma?

Answers: Some Buddhist ritual. (Film director).

The small name of Gandhi. (Swedish lady).

Never heard of. (All others).

Question: How many Hindus and how many Mohammedans are in India?

Answers: In India are only Hindus. (Viennese actress).

About three million Mohammedans, all others are Hindus. (Playwright).

There are no Mohammedans, only Hindus and Buddhists. (Swedish lady).

Don't know. (All others).

Question: How, do you think, is the character of most Indians?

Answers: Very soft. I simply love the Hindu Song of Rimsky-Korsakov (Viennese actress).

Very cruel. They burn widows, marry children and have still human sacrifices. (Swedish lady).

Must be bad. (Film director).

Same as the Arabs. (Film producer).

All those brown people have bad characters. (French merchant).

These are only some of the questions. The answers were typical of the knowledge that even broadminded people—film people are broad-minded and travel a lot—on the Continent have of India. They are fed on idiotic novels and newspaper stories. And—this is the dangerous fact—they like romantic lies about the East better than the truth.

I had to leave Prague before the negotiations with the director were finished. But I am quite sure, those people have made a film on India afterwards.

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FRANCE PLANS FOLK MUSEUM

'Panorama Of The People' To Be Presented In A Series Of Picturesque Folklore Festivals

Early this year the French National Museum of Folk Arts and Popular Traditions, now being created in the new Trocadero Palace, will be inaugurated with a series of picturesque folklore festivals, says Mr. Bernhard Ragner writing to the "New York Times" from Paris. Georges Henri Riviere, the curator, promises that the new museum will present "a graphic panorama of the people of France," for within it will be a diminutive Normandy, a little Burgundy, a tiny Alsace and during an hour's visit it will be possible to get acquainted with every French province, from Flanders to the Basque country, from Brittany to the Riviera.

France already has numerous folklore museums; there is a Pyrenean Museum in Loudes; a Basque Museum in Bayonne, and another devoted to the Landes region at Hossegor on the Bay of Biscay. Parallel folk museums exist in Quimper (Brittany), Honfleur and Rouen (Normandy), Arles (Provence), Saulieu (Burgundy). Chartres (the Beauce region), Niort (the Poitevin district) and Villandraut (the Gironde), but the new Paris museum will be national in character, and will comprise every province. From a typical Norman farm to a Basque chalet, from the sunny Azure Coast to the stern and rugged shoreline of Brittany, via gentle Touraine, it is promised, will be only a matter of five or ten minutes.

STATUES FOR SAINTS

Since the saints play a significant role in the folklore of France, note will be taken of this fact, and at the museum entrance will be erected statues, among others, of St. Eloi, patron of blacksmiths; St. Roch, patron of tillers of the soil; St. Vincent, patron of winegrowers, and St. Crespin, patron of shoe-makers and leather-workers.

The museum will be both in the past and the present tense. It will enable the visitor to behold the peasant France of to-day and yesterday, each in its varied and multiple forms. Groups of figures will illustrate the customs and costumes of each province; however, at no time will the museum fall to the level of a waxworks show. Every group will be accurate in every detail and printed notices will summarize the characteristics of each.

Costumes of France will be on exhibit; wedding dresses, betrothal robes, widows' weeds and the attire worn for christening and confirmation.

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MUNICIPAL CABARET

MELBOURNE. (By Mail).—Preliminary plans for a huge four-storey building, three storeys to park 500 cars and the fourth for a modern cabaret to accommodate 2,000 dancers, have been approved by the city council.

Parking space is urgently needed in central Melbourne, but it is found that a modern ramped car park, to be a sound financial project, must attract a full share of night parking. A cabaret in the same building, it is thought would crown the project in every sense, particularly as at the moment there is no public cabaret in the city near which a large number of cars can be parked. Dancers will be able to park their cars in the top garage of the building, which will be separated from the foyer of the cabaret by one short flight of stairs. The garages and the cabaret will be leased.

PRAYAG, THE CITY CELESTIAL

Modern Allahabad Is Symbolic Of India's Story Through The Ages

By AMRAS

THE forthcoming Maghamela festival in Allahabad has already begun to attract large crowd to that historic city. The sway that Allahabad exercises over the Hindu mind is evident from the large crowds numbering many hundreds of thousands flocking to this ancient city to congregate on the sands near the Triveni in the biting cold of winter.

The Maghamela is an annual fair which comes off in January when the sun is so journing in Capricorn. Pilgrims generally halt at Prayag and make what is kpown as "Kalpavasa" on the New Moon and the Full Moon Days.

The Kumba Mela comes once in twelve years while the Ardha Kumba Mela comes once in six years. The festival is regulated by the entry into Cancer and Acquarius respectively of Jupiter according to Hindu calculation and notation.

Stupendous crowds gather on these occasions. The visitor will see congregated there the ochre-clad and semi-naked sadhus and anchorites from Badrinath in the North to Cape Commorin in the South, marching in processions with the banners and insignia of the different holy orders. Men and women, thousands of them, young and old, the prince and the peasant,—all are inspired by a common faith in the purifying qualities of the holy waters in Prayag.

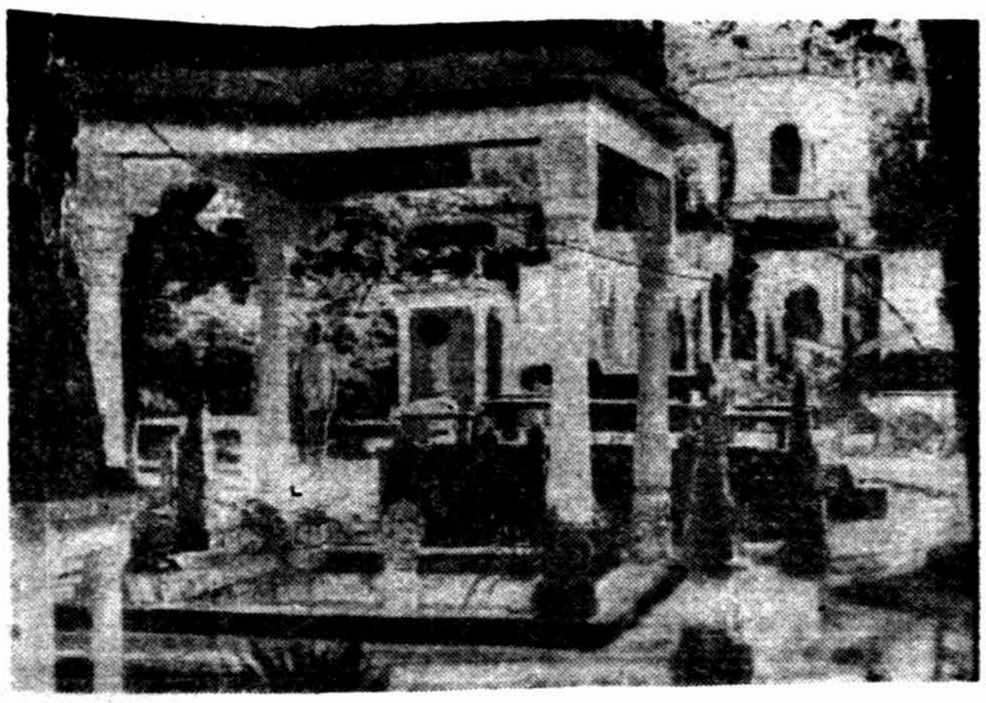
Symbols Of History

The confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna has been justly described as "symbolic of India's story through the ages." In this confluence of rivers, observes a writer, mingled the streams of Buddhist and Brahminical thought in harmony under the aegis of Emperors Asoka and Harsha; mingled again the streams of Semetic and Hindu thought in reconciliation at the time of immortal Akbar; and into this combined stream of thought flowed the words and sentiments of Queen Victoria's Royal Proclamation promising to her Indian subjects liberty of faith and conscience. More recently, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the nightingale of India, held the confluence as symbolic of the forthcoming Hindu-Muslim unity. Prayag is the eternal symbol of renunciation, harmony and sacrifice. but that is not the only attraction to the lay visitor and tourist. The splendour of the scene on the banks of the Ganges and the Jumna has inspired famous poets The fascination and splendour of the beautiful panorama has been placed on record by no less a poet than Kalidas who sang:

Like pearls in a string interspersed with sapphire beads,
Like the white lotus flowers in a wreath strung with blue lilies,
Like a flight of white swans from lake Manasa intermingling with a flock of dusky geese,
Like sandal paste fringed with dark unguents,
Like the sparkle of moonlight variegated by the darkness of shadows,
Like the white clouds of autumn moving along a blue background of sky,
Like the white ash-besmeared countenance of the great Siva,
Showing off the black coils of His serpent ornaments,
So shine Ganga's snow-white currents mingling with Jumna's deep blue billows.

Relic Of Epic Times

Prayag is on a par with holy Kashi and has been described as the haunt of the celestials, the sages and the seers. The Ganges is described as the Vedic mother. Her sanctity in three spots has been hallowed. One is at the spot where she reaches the plains at Hardwar. The next spot is at Allahabad where we witness the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumma with the invisible subterranean stream said to be the Saraswati. The third place is Ganga Sagar in Bengal, where the Ganges empties herself into the Bay of Bengal. Hindu puranas assert that a visit to Prayag and a bath in the sacred confluence secure one's certain liberation from the never ending cycle of births and deaths. The human deliverance from sin and evil is, however, reserved only for those who have faith.



Hamsa Thirtha.

A Story

A story to illustrate this point is repeated in Allahabad even today. Once on a Kumba Mela day, Shiva and Parvati were taking an aerial trip. Parvati espied lakhs of pilgrims on the banks of the Ganges and asked her lord if all these people were not to be delivered from the ocean of "samsara". The lord replied in the negative.

Parvati thereupon asked: "How, so, my lord? Do not the sastras provide that all those bathing in the confluence are redeemed from sin and evil?"

"True", answered the divine spouse, "but he who lacks faith does not find his means of salvation even in these holy waters."

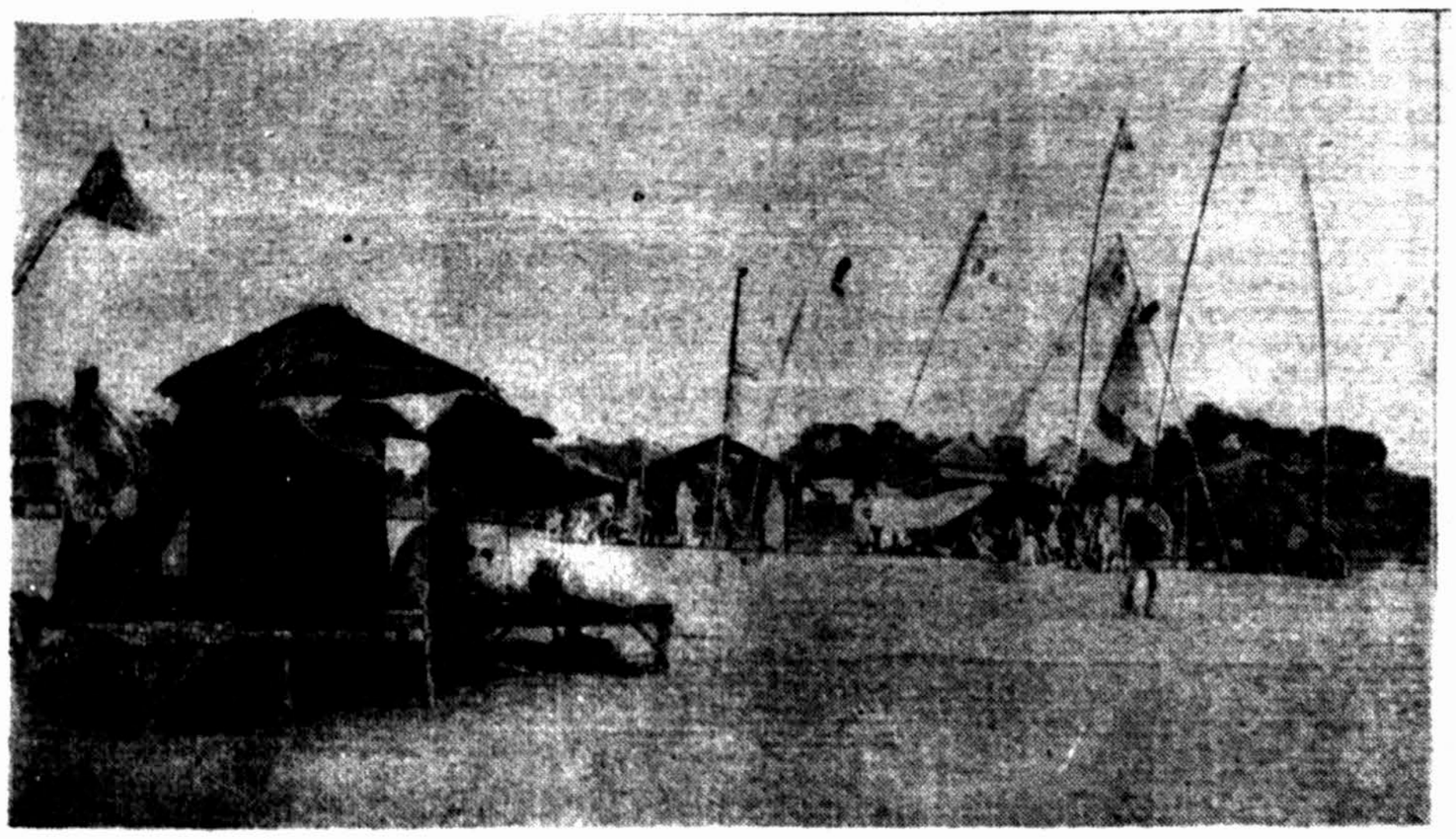
In order to illustrate his point, Shiva transformed Himself into an old man and Parvati into an old woman. They then walked among the crowds. Suddenly, Shiva fell down and was "dead." Thereupon, Parvati beat her chest and wept aloud. "Is there not one amongst you who can restore my husband and lord to me"? Hearing this, holy Brahmins came to her. Parvati said: "It is easy to restore my lord's life. One who is free from sin has only to sprinkle a handful of Ganges water on his face, and he will come back to life."

On hearing this, every Brahmin, who had just chanted his Gayatri and the Vedas after a holy dip, retreated because he said he was a sinner. Thus time went on until midday when a young man came upon the scene. He had just returned from a house of ill-repute where he had spent the previous night. On hearing the old woman's story and the conditions mentioned by her, he at once declared: "Mother, be not afraid. Of course, I am a great sinner. There is not a sin the world which I have not committed. I am guilty of drinking wine, eating meat, rape, robbing the holy of their wealth and possessions and what not. Indeed, there is no sin of which I am not guilty But what does it matter? The sastras declare that a dip in the Ganges washes away one's sins. Wait, therefore, just for a minute, good mother. I shall just plunge and return with a handful of water and bring back your husband to life."

So saying, he leaped into the Ganges and came back and sprinkled a handful of water on the "dead" old man who was immediately restored to life. Thereupon the lord delivered the young man from his sins.

This story is told to illustrate the point that faith can move mountains. The faithless are told not to waste their money and time in paying visits to holy Prayag.

Prayag is mentioned by the Ra-



Bathing Ghat.

(Continued On Page 55)

Historic Role Of Monarchy

In Portuguese Nationalism

IT'S THE 'MOB' THAT SAVED THE NATION IN THE 14th CENTURY, SAYS M. B.

(By the late LUIS DA MENEZES BRANGANZA).
(Reproduced by Miss Berta da Menezes Braganza).

IN a book recently published and entitled "Revolutionary Portugal," Mr. V. da Braganza Cunha, the royalist apologist, promotes the thesis that the fall of Portuguese monarchy was a national disaster.

In the article reproduced below such an arbitrary and historically incorrect interpretation of events that preceded and followed the introduction of republicanism in Portugal is completely shattered by one who speaks with the authority of the 'savant' whose profound knowledge of history and its philosophy remains unique, certainly amongst Indian writers, and whose brilliant and successful defence of the principles of republicanism and unwavering loyalty to those principles have earned so much respect and admiration in every quarter.

The article has been reproduced from the Portuguese paper "O'Debate" of 1920, which is so ably conducted by M.B.'s daughter.

This is the first time that any writing of M.B. has been published in English and it brings even to us whose knowledge of Portuguese history cannot be said to be very profound an understanding of the events that shaped the nation's destiny that is objectively accurate and does not bear the influence of reactionary propaganda. M.B. had remained till the time of his death a great champion of truth as well as of liberalism and although after his death his political and ideological enemies have tried to minimise the value of his unquestionably unique contribution to nationalist awakening amongst his countrymen and countrywomen, he can be described as one who lived and died as a torch-bearer of light.

It is interesting to note that M.B. was related to the author of "Revolutionary Portugal" as cousin and brother-in-law. Mr. V. da Braganza Cunha himself, apart from his so-called royalism which is unintelligible in an Indian of his position and profession exposes the 'New State' and has, on several occasions, as is only fair to admit, criticised events with admirable independence and understanding. It is really a pity that a man of his accomplishment should be, on the other side of the barricades instead of standing shoulder to shoulder with the (alas!) very few men who work and suffer and articulate the voice of the mute masses.—"Observateur."

When the conservative elements propose their remedies of salvation, they forget that in the great crises of History the nation owes them nothing beyond cowardice and weakness, surrenderings and meek submission.

MOB SAVES NATIONALITY.

In 1385, it was not the nobility who saved the budding nationality from Castilian absorption. It was the "mob." The nation's fate was in the hands of the queen and her lover. The masses, through the voice of Fernao Vasques, verberated against their mad life and held them responsible for the loss of nationality. And while the "Grande Condestavel's" own brother, weak and slothful, finds that: "Portugal is not in a condition to defend itself from so powerful a king as that of Castile" that "affairs are not prepared for such deeds," it is the masses that save Portugal by proclaiming the son of Teresa Lourenco, the Defender and Ruler of the Kingdom. And they did not wish to have as leader of their destinies either a foreigner or a prince, who though a Portuguese, had taken arms against his country.

History repeats itself in 1640. Those who feared to lose had sold themselves to Castile. It is the masses that overruled the weakness of the Duke of Braganza.

A TREACHEROUS FLIGHT

At the time of the Napoleonin invasions, the spectacle is supremely shameful and abject. D. Joao VI disguises his cowardice under clownish tricks: "Wishing to avoid fatal consequences that can follow a defence which would be more harmful than beneficial, serving only the shedding of blood in detriment to humanity, and capable of further kindling the dissension of those troops that have crossed into this Kingdom with the announcement and promise not to commit the least hostility; also knowing that they particularly aim at My Royal Person and that My Faithful Subjects will be the less troubled by my absence from this Kingdom....." And he flees to Brazil. Before running away, he further recommends "that the troops of the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy be well-lodged and assisted in everything that might be needed by them so long as they remain in this Kingdom, avoiding every and any insult that might be perpetrated and strictly punished should such a thing be done." With ships loaded with treasures worth over 80 million crusados he clears off.

THERE GOES

Creditors are swindled, public employees left unpaid, the treasuries swept clean, paper money depreciated by 3 per cent and the masses left to suffer. They stay for the drama. And watching the kings, the nobles and the bundles hastily being taken on board, full of sadness, they say: "There goes everything to England....." And it was to be the "mob" who would resist the invader and save the nation's dignity, while the nobility and the clergy were welcoming Napoleon's general, Junot.

ON EVE OF REVOLUTION

The conservative constituted the support of the monarchy that the republican wave threatened to overthrow. But at the supreme moment, in 1910, when its destinies were at stake none saw them fighting for the monarchy which bowed to the most shameful capitulations. What troubled them at that critical hour was the fate of the Ministry which was then in power. Fifteen days before the republican revolution, in order to vex Teixeira de Sousa they played the truant, abstaining from attending the opening of the Parliament at which the king was present. They turned their backs upon him. Soon after the monarchy fell.

APOSTLES OF DEFEATISM

Decembrism (the first dictatorship under the republic) found in the monarchists its main support. And Decembrism was a foreign body that came to further increase the national confusion. The conservative policy reduced itself to hateful retaliations at home and the most abject defeatist propaganda regarding the Portuguese intervention in the Great War. Abroad, betrayers were shot and defeatists severely punished. In Portugal, the monarchists and clerical press preached defeatism and defeatists ruled in the government departments. As regards order, the military "juntas" and "Monsanto" are enough to define it—a work of abject felony and the most deceitful hypocrisy.

The Conservatives!

ROBOT CASHIER

Remarkable Banking Machine

SYDNEY, (By Mail).—A machine which sorts, counts and tests mixed coins has just been invented and installed in the head office of a Sydney bank. It is claimed to be unique. It handles hudreds of coins at once, both silver and copper, and without faltering throws each denomination into a separate receptacle, counts them and rejects all spurious coins. Each coin is tested electrically in one-tenth of a second, and on a mixed lot, the machine works at the rate of approximately £1,000 worth an hour, says Austral News. On busy days it does the work of about 20 men who are now released for other duties.

In this bank, one of the most advanced in mechanical methods in the Empire, are now whole batteries of labour-saving machines. Six count and test about £7,000,000 a year in florins and shillings. Another counts and wraps £100 worth of pennies an hour in neat bundles of 60 each. Another can count and wrap all kinds of coins, a minute only being necessary to change it from one denomination to another. All these machines were invented and installed by a Sydney engineer.

ENTIRE Revolution IN FANCY SHIRTINGS
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"How long have you had earache?"
"Let me see. I was married in 1919—19 years, doctor!"

GAMBERS' GREATEST DISCOVERY

Every Man and Woman Can Now Practise Self-Control

Extracts from Letters received from users of "VITAFIX"

Dear Dr. GAMBERS,

I cannot forget the day on which I approached you for treatment. The medicine you gave me has helped me to break up completely the vicious habit of which I was a slave for six years.

I thank you for the wonderful medicine you gave me for my pollutions. It has reduced their frequency from once nightly to once in 10 nights.

I now enjoy sound, refreshing sleep and have perfect control over my nerves.

(From an unmarried lady of 27).

The two most common complaints of unmarried youngmen are (1) Excessive involuntary losses and (2) Difficulty to practise self-control. The root causes of these complaints are (1) Congestion of the prostate gland, (2) Hyper-sensitiveness of the posterior urethra, (3) Hypersensitiveness of nerves and (4) Poor quality of the vital fluid. To remove the first two causes, the only method of treatment known to medical science, consists of (1) Digital Massage of the prostate per rectum and (2) Instillation of Silver Nitrate in the posterior urethra. And for the last many years, the Sexologist—Prof. Dr. Gambers, had been giving to young men (suffering from sexual hyperaesthesia) this very treatment along with internal medicines. But the chief drawback in this method of treatment is that it is too expensive and can only be given by a trained urologist.

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In youngmen VITAFIX (1) Puts a check on involuntary seminal losses, (2) Assists them in building up Self-Control, (3) Improves the quality of the vital fluid and, thereby, the sustaining power, (4) Tones up the whole system and (5) Improves memory.

In unmarried women VITAFIX cures nerviness, sleeplessness, spinal irritation, etc.

☞ Because it has never failed to give results, VITAFIX is sold on "MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE."

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MONEY-BACK

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OPEN LETTERS

TO THOSE

WHO SHOULD BE INTERESTED IN THE SUBJECT OF SELF-CONTROL

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If you suffer from excessive seminal losses or find it hard to give up masturbation, VITAFIX is the one sure remedy for you. Try it on our recommendation. Remember it is sold on MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE, so that if you do not get the results claimed for it, you get your money back.

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If you wish to try VITAFIX on any of your patients or wards, we will gladly send you, free of cost and without any obligation, a large-size sample bottle of it. In VITAFIX you will find a remedy superior in action to anything known so far.

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Per full package of 160 Tablets Rs. 2-12.

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VITAFIX

Can be had at all leading drug stores or direct from the Sole Distributors.

Applications invited for Sole Agencies and Sub-Agencies.

VITAFIX

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Two tablets in the morning on an empty stomach with milk and two at bedtime with water.

Avoid nervous excitement and stimulating diet.

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The White Mutiny

A Forgotten Chapter From The History Of South India

By G. NANJA NATH

A REMARKABLE event, forgotten but for a mere casual mention in Indian histories, is the "White Mutiny", which occurred in South India exactly a hundred and thirty years ago. The men who took part in it were officers and soldiers of the Madras army and it arose out of dissatisfaction at the administration of Sir George Barlow, who was the Governor of Madras at that time.

Barlow's Retrenchment Scheme

Sir George Barlow, aiming at economy in all the departments of his province 'applied the scissors' to the army also. The worst sufferers at his retrenchment scheme were the European officers of Indian regiments, who lost substantial sums every month by the abolition of an allowance called the 'tentage'. This 'cut' immediately enraged all the officers concerned and utterly disregarding the future consequences. they began thinking of mutiny

In Colonel John Munro, the quartermaster-general of the Madras army, the mutinous officers found a fitting target for hurling their unspent anger. Munro had drawn a report concerning the 'tentage' allowance and had recommended for its abolition. The officers, getting a copy of the report, declared that it contained "false and infamous insinuations" and drawing up a charge against Munro, submitted it to their commander, General Macdowall. Macdowall, who was also not an admirer of Sir George Barlow and his government, acting upon the charge, arrested and imprisoned the quartermaster-general.

This Act naturally enraged Barlow and with his authority as the Governor of a Province, he ordered the quartermaster-general's immediate release. The order was obeyed and Munro was set free. but Macdowall, the Commander feeling that he was humbled, resigned his commission and left India immediately.

After this affair, a number of officers of the Madras army sent a memorial to Lord Minto. the Governor-General, setting before him their alleged grievances. This was construed as regular mutiny by Barlow and he immediately suspended all those who were concerned in the affair.

The residence of Lt. Col. John Bell at Seringapatam. This was the scene of the mutiny at that town.

Open Mutiny At Masulipatam

The first act of open mutiny occurred in Masulipatam, where the Madras European regiment was posted. When the men of three of its companies were ordered to do work on board a ship, they refused to do so and instead seized and imprisoned Lt. Colonel Innes, their officer-in-command. Another officer, Major Storey, assumed command of the dissatisfied troops and setting up a junta, began corresponding with European officers in every part of South India urging them to join the mutiny.

This Masulipatam insurrection was the signal for simultaneous outbreak in all other South Indian cities wherever there were European officers and troops. At Hyderabad, the Company's European troops, when transferred to Goa refused to march.

When matters were taking so grave a turn, Barlow prepared what he called as a 'fidelity test'. All the officers of the Madras army were to sign it, which bound them to obey the orders of Sir George Barlow, whatever the orders might be. If any officer refused to sign it, he had to resign his commission immediately and remove himself to a coastal town, until further orders were passed as to what he should do.

This 'fidelity test' was not at all popular with any of the officers. Out of 1,300 tests that were circulated for signature, only 150 were returned to Madras.

The troops in Travancore, Canara and Malabar showed open signs of hostility and were ready for mutiny at the merest chance. So, when Barlow sent the test to their officers in command, they discreetly held it back and did not offer them at all for signature.

At Seringapatam

By far, the most serious occurrence of the mutiny was in Seringapatam. Under Lt. Colonel John Bell, the officers held a meeting at his residence and decided for mutiny. They acted upon their decision immediately, for when they and their troops were transferred to Bangalore, they refused to acknowledge the order and when Colonel Davis, Commandant of the Mysore Division, came to the fortress of Seringapatam for persuasion, he was arrested and imprisoned in the very house where he was staying.

But later on, during the evening, he was released and allowed to travel to Mysore, but under his very nose, a public treasury with a sum totalling about 200,000 rupees was captured by the rebel troops.

When news of this insurrection reached Colonel Gibb at Bangalore, he mustered all the loyal troops that were at hand and proceeded towards Seringapatam, where he was joined by a body of Mysore cavalry under the command of Mysore officers. The combined forces then marched towards Seringapatam, where the rebels had already prepared for a seige and had sent for assistance to Chitaldurg where two battalions of European soldiers had also revolted.

Before the seige began, the loyal troops of Colonel Gibbs intercepted the rebel battalions from Chitaldurg. The Chitaldurg force was completely surprised and routed on the spot and its commanding officer was captured, though a large number of it, consisting of nearly a thousand men, was rescued into the fort.

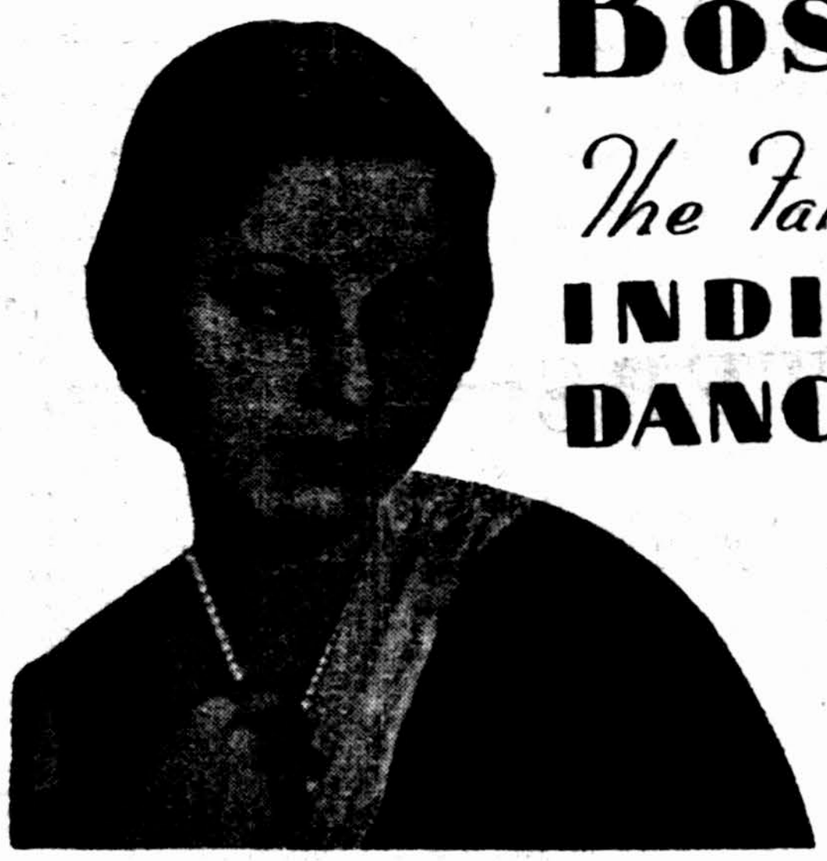
The seige lasted for three days. During those days, numerous petty skirmishes were fought between the opposing parties with small losses on both the sides.

Surrender

On the morning of the fourth day of the seige, the mutineers received information to the effect that their sympathisers over the rest of South India had submitted. This naturally damped their enthusiasm and they surrendered the fort immediately.

This surrender ended the "White Mutiny". Lord Minto, who had personally come down to Madras from Calcutta for lending Sir George Barlow his assistance, declared an amnesty for all those who had taken part in the mutiny with the exception of twenty-one officers, most of whom were sentenced to be dismissed from the army.

Sadhona Bose



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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

AN AMERICAN TRAVELLER IN INDIA

DUST OF INDIA by Frank Harrison Beckmann (New Book Co., Bombay).

This book can only be described as the random jottings of an American traveller in India. There is no attempt at any connected account of the customs or manners of the peoples of this vast country and except for some stray sentiments expressed by Robert Dean and Devi Lall the principal characters in the book there is no attempt at any critical analysis or appreciation of the National spirit or national character.

Robert Dean, the young son of a successful American businessman comes out on a tour to India, partly to study the conditions from the business point of view and partly to study the vast country for its own sake.

Devi Lall is the Indian equivalent of Robert Dean, also the son of a prosperous Indian businessman who meets Robert Dean at Colombo, as the result of an arrangement between their parents

The book describes in somewhat unnecessary detail the travels of this pair of young men, the sights they saw, the strange odours they smelt and some of the quaint customs that gripped the American youth's imagination. The dialogues between Dean and Lall do not sound very convincing though the author seems to have been at great pains to point out that many of those customs and institutions which are reckoned peculiarly characteristic of India have to a lesser and modified degree their American equivalents.

Those who know India will really wonder what the Author is talking about when he says that Robert Dean "had been trained in an environment which led him to believe that any human being, regardless of how low, would welcome the opportunity to be clean and to eat pure and wholesome food, and yet he was now confronted with the fact that here was a nation of 350,000,000 souls, the majority of whom, it seemed 'preferred' unclean food and unsanitary conditions. He was beginning to understand what a problem India presented to England and to the civilised world."

Where the preference comes in one fails to understand. However, this a sample of the many sentiments expressed in the book, sentiments which cannot do credit to any thinking, observant traveller. These sentiments are expressed in a half-apologetic way with an admission of similar iniquities prevailing in America, but one cannot fail to realise that the criticism is not that of a person who has the capacity to feel and understand the varied problems that face this country, but the random thoughts of a person who cannot grasp the significance of the many things he has observed.

The book makes an attempt to capture the atmosphere of India by the inclusion of some pictures of Indian life and scenes and an attempt to make it exotic by the inclusion of a lesson in Hindi.

The narrative is patchy, the style indifferent and the dialogues pointless. The only good word that can be said about the book is that it gives measurements and some historical details regarding some of the famous architectural beauties of India.

A. R. C.

FREUDIAN PHILOSOPHY
A Marxian Estimate

SIGMUND FREUD, by Francis H. Bartlett. Victor Gollancz Ltd., London. Sh. 3|6 net. Pp. 138.

One of the objects of this Marxian essay is to combat the views expressed by Mr. R. Osborn in his "Freud & Marx", where he emphasizes the advisability of Freudians and Marxians studying each other's pet theories sympathetically and says that this would be helpful to both. The present author is not prepared to admit that Marxians have anything to gain by a study of Freudism, except with a view to combat it more effectively. This author is, therefore, a more thorough-going Marxian and exhibits to perfection the main defect common to almost all Marxian writers, of considering everything said by Marx or Engels as automatically proved by the mere fact of their having said it. Freud gave the world an entirely new theory and naturally had not only to grope his way in the beginning, but introduce many modifications later on, and he is not at all ashamed to confess it, which is a perfectly scientific attitude as far it goes. Even his opponents are forced to confess that he did make some new discoveries, though there is much room for difference of opinion when it comes to basing a sound theory on them. This is bound to happen in a new subject in which mathematical accuracy is out of question.

All this naturally lends itself to a great deal of misrepresentation based on the so-called inconsistencies of Freud. The present book is an instance in point. While admitting that "unconscious and active mental processes do exist; that these processes remain unconscious due to an economic mechanism of repression which manifests itself as resistance in the conflicting nature of the cure; and finally, that the free flow of associations is determined and in part derived from the subject's secret complexes" (page 26), the author contends that it is an illusion that Marxists can take over the Freudian theory intact, that Freudians can become Marxists without revising their views, that Freud and Marx can be 'added' together to form a "dialectical unity" (page 26). The fact is that Freud gave too much importance to the individual and not enough to the social environment, while Marx considered the social environment all-important and neglected the individual. The truth obviously lies between these two extremes. The individual certainly does not disappear to make room for society, and if society reacts on the individual, the individual, in turn reacts on society. The author blames Freud for considering the individual as having innate instincts which are hampered by society. It is difficult to see what is wrong with this. It is certainly permissible to analyse a sentence into its components and even to parse separate words, though these may not make any sense by themselves. Such analysis helps to understand the sentence and as such is perfectly legitimate. Freud has repeatedly admitted the action of society on the individual, as the author himself has pointed out in several places. If the individual cannot be considered without reference to society, the latter cannot be considered without reference to the individual. It is merely one point of view to say that the individual

(Continued On Page 49)

BOOKS ON DRAWING AND DESIGN

PRACTICAL PLANE GEOMETRY AND PATTERN DESIGN. Parts I and II. By Mr. R. C. Surkatha. Published by Messrs. Longmans Green & Co., Ltd. Price Part I Re. 1 and Part II Re. 1-8.

The author has undertaken a laudable scheme to publish a series of books on drawing and design. The two parts are profusely illustrated and give definitions, explanations and hints in detail. The first part is intended to meet the requirements of the revised syllabus of the Government Drawing examination and of the students of drawing upto the third standard of secondary schools and of those studying for the Elementary grade examination. It systematically deals with the terms used in the practical plane geometry, geometrical figures and problems and then proceeds to give examples of pattern-designs based on simple geometrical figures. It is interesting to note that the geometrical designs of "rangoli" and the "tantric" designs of the Hindus are also included in the examples.

The second part carries the development of the subject further. It is intended for students of drawing in high schools, schools of art, training colleges and technical schools and for those studying for the Intermediate Grade Examination and the Elementary Grade Examination also so far as the second section is concerned. It deals with advanced geometrical figures and complex designs based on the combination of different figures and with explanatory notes on area and proportion. The illustrations include designs useful for architectural purposes such as arches, pedestals and mouldings and for various crafts such as tiles, ceiling, textile, metalware, jewellery, wood-work, pottery, etc; a few of them are Indian Mahomedan, Arabic and Gothic ornaments. The concluding portion which is devoted to the theories of harmony and mixing the colours makes the book more interesting. The series promises to be a comprehensive literature on the fundamental subjects of art. Both parts will prove useful to trained as well as untrained artists and craftsmen, besides regular students of drawing and design. They are sure to command wider range of circulation if the Government will encourage their translations into the different languages of the Presidency.

D. G. V.

PATTERN DRAWING AND DESIGN. By Mr. John Carroll. Published by Mr. B. G. Navlakhi for Messrs. J. V. Navlakhi and Co., 533 Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Price Re. 1-8.

The author has produced an interesting book which is sure to facilitate practical exercises in drawing of patterns and ornaments. The book begins with various types of patterns and ornaments that can be deduced by grouping of simple straight lines, and then demonstrate, varieties of fine designs that can spring from the basis of a square, hexagon, rhombus, triangle or circle and can be utilised for numerous decorative purposes. Most of the designs are meant for flat decorations with the exceptions of a few which can be utilised for relief-decorations as well. The book is intended for students of Elementary and Advance Grades and the designs are also arranged in the same order with necessary hints on the preceding pages.

D. G. V.

DRAWING OF FOLIAGE, FLOWERS AND FRUIT AND FOLIATED DESIGN. By Mr. J. Carroll. New and Enlarged Edition. Published by Mr. B. G. Navlakhi for Messrs. J. V. Navlakhi and Co., 533 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Price As. 12.

The book provides twenty-four exercises of different varieties of plants for outline drawings of foliage, flowers and fruits as a preliminary to the more difficult subject of Nature-study and demonstrates how beautiful foliage designs can be produced from simple drawings of plants. The twenty-four exercises of drawings of foliage, flowers and fruits and forty of foliated designs with the necessary instructions on the methods of execution will be very helpful to students.

D. G. V.

KNAPPS' ANNUAL OF THE EAST 1938. Edited and compiled by Mr. Robert W. Brook. Published Ltd., 160, Shaftsbury Avenue, by Knapp's Annual of the East London W.C. 2. Price per copy in London, 4|- net. Edition-de-Luxe (bound in leather-cloth cover) 8|- net.

Knapp's Annual of the East, 1938, is the fourth volume—the third having appeared in 1935. It deals with travel, trade, industry and adventure in the Near and Middle East, India, Burma, Ceylon, British Malaya, Siam, French Indo-China, Dutch East Indies, China and Japan The publication has a fine get-up and gives numerous illustrations of which some are in colour. India claims a bigger share of articles which cover 160 pages and are devoted to art, archaeology, trade and travel. The article on "Indian Art and London Exhibition" by Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon on page 20 is very interesting. The publication contains many instructive articles on other countries also.

D. G. V.

"THE PRINTING TRADE

Mr. Chhaganlal Thakordas Modi, proprietor of the Gujarati Type Foundary Girgaon, Bombay, has published a booklet, "Mudran-Kala", in Gujarati which will be found very helpful in understanding the importance of the printing trade and its economic possibilities. The booklet is based on an American publication which gives important figures for the year 1935. The total population of U. S. A. is about 12 crores and there are 32,480 printing presses giving an average of one establishment per 3,600 people. In this country the population is about 38 crores and there are about ten thousand printing presses giving an average of one per 38,000 people. This shows that how backward we are in this country. This booklet also deals at length with the printing trade and particularly appeals to Gujarati reading public to study it and realise the great possibilities of the business both as a profession and trade

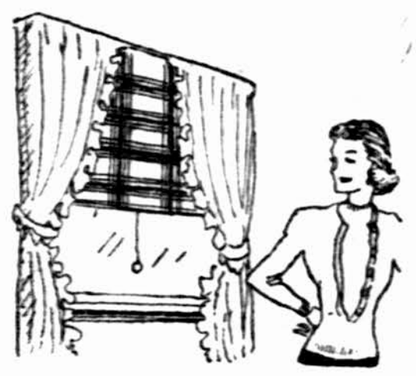
Pleasant Homes

All Of A Flutter Over New Oil Cloth

SOMETIMES we think it's a shame that oil cloth doesn't cost a pretty penny. Then we'd really appreciate its gay patterns and crisp colors...not to mention its practicality.

I just got a fat new book of samples of the new oil cloth in the mail this morning and I'm all of a flutter with ideas on how to use them.

For a child's room, why wouldn't it be bright to have window seat cushions, chair pads, dresser scarfs and window shades of oil



Plaid oil cloth window shades are bright and gay for kitchens, bathrooms or nurseries.

cloth? An old hamper could get a new lease on life with an oil cloth cover; and what better material to cover the nursery screen with, since finger marks can "really" be wiped off oil cloth. If you're in... need of a toy chest, why not take any old wooden box and cover it inside and out with oil cloth. With or without a hinged lid covered to match, this would be as useful as anything. For that matter, it would be pretty smart of a lady to "paper" the walls of a child's room about three feet up with oil cloth...like a wainscoating or dado.

Or why wouldn't it be a good idea to be-deck a closet with oil cloth, using it to cover hat boxes, dress boxes, shoe boxes and all... it certainly would take the gaff a lot better. Even the walls could be "papered" in oil cloth if you want to save yourself a lot of work forevermore.

Keeping Dry

And did you ever try oil cloth bedspreads for the sleeping porch beds? That's one good way to keep them dry in all weather... yet they won't look so drab as canvas and all that.

Not to mention all the crisp things you can do with oil cloth in the kitchen and bathroom! We dote on oil cloth window shades.

Lazy Daisy

As for patterns, they're really something. Grand splashing plaids...a darling little lazy daisy design on green, red, blue or yellow ground...a housekeeper design with chirpy little figures washing and ironing and scrubbing and sweeping and cooking...a window garden design showing tiny potted plants in prim array...a big all-over design of oranges on dramatic ground tones. Generally the designs seem to be running to little small scale motifs though there are still big designs if you wish.

Any lady who fails to get in some good decorating licks with these new oil cloth designs is missing her chance!

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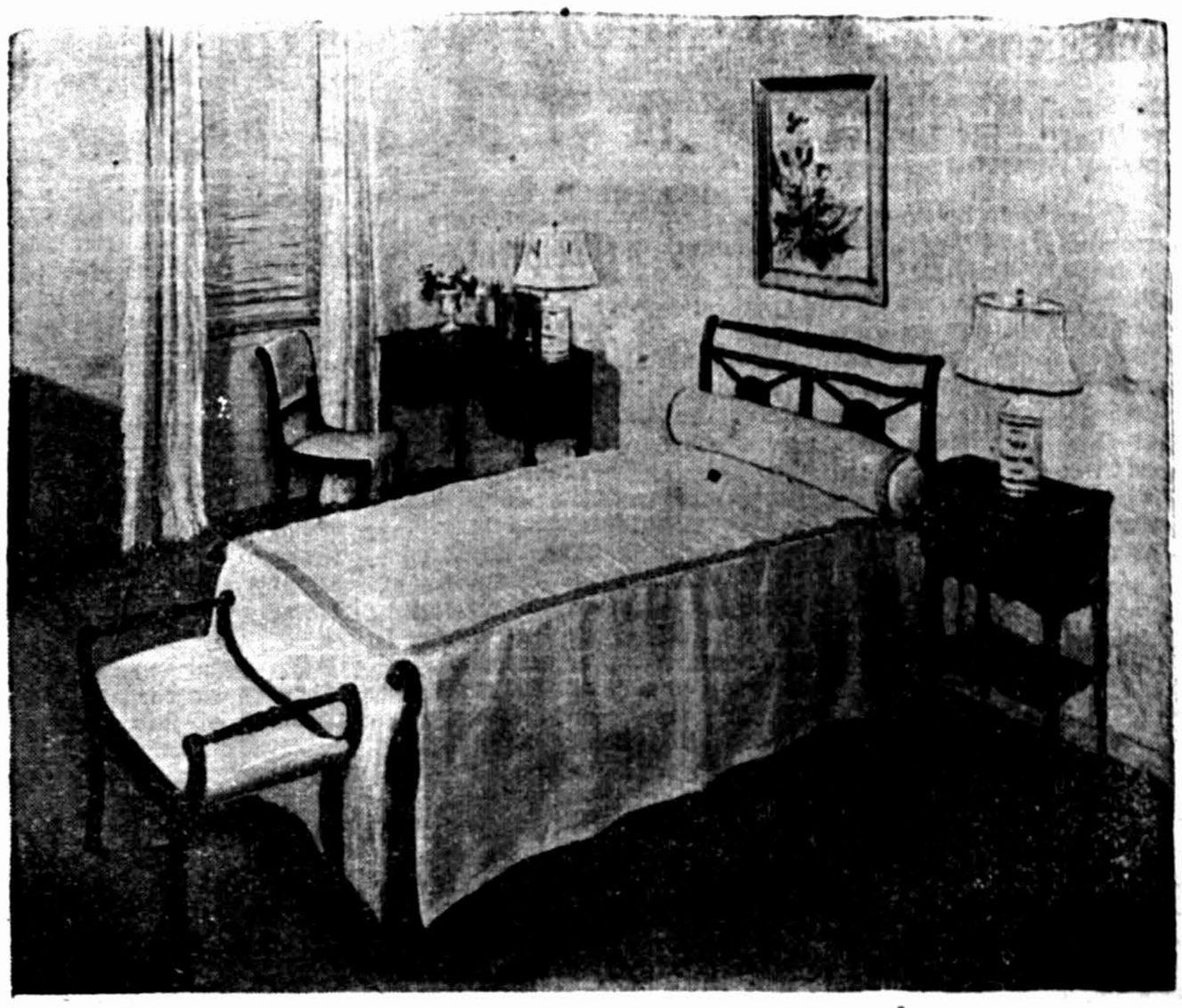

If you decide to refinish your old pieces in a dark colour, consider the current vogue for touches of gilt as used in this bedroom furniture.

How To Refinish Hard Woods

It Takes Plenty Of Elbow Grease—Follow The Rules Religiously—Don't Try To Rush The Job

A lady can splash a paint brush around pretty glibly and get some gay effects. But that's the cure for old furniture that doesn't matter much anyway. A lot of us would like to know what to do about fine hardwood furniture whose finish is the worse for wear. And how to change those old-fashioned dark mahogany and walnut finishes into handsome blondes. Naturally we can't be too casual about a job like that—for this is our best furniture and must turn out well...or else.

I've been talking to the experts on that question. and following their advice in my own experiments. So here is the story.

To Lend A Hand

A lady at home 'can' refinish her old furniture—even the nicest pieces. But it's a lot of work, so if the budget permits it's smart to call in a competent and experienced craftsman and have him do the job. But if there's no money to spare for the purpose—and it's not a cheap job if you get a good man—then by all means do it yourself. And try to lure the man of the house to lend you a hand Generally speaking, any good piece of hardwood is worth refinishing. I personally don't believe in putting so much work on the soft woods—it's better just to paint them.

First of all, take off all the old finish with paint and varnish remover, which you can buy from any good paint dealer.

Apply the remover with a brush or rag (rubber gloves will save your hands), and when the finish begins to ruffle up, remove by wiping and scraping. Steel wool will be a help here too to get the old finish off. Often you'll have to apply the remover a second or third time, but don't try to cover too much area at one time. This is a tedious job, but when you get down to the raw wood, you'll be delighted with the results of your efforts

If It Pleases

For you may well find that the wood as you find it pleases you, and if it does, you can go right from there to the refinishing. But often, the colour of the wood will still be too dark, so you'll want to take a wood scraper to work. This is a flat piece of steel with a sharp square working edge. Hold it at an angle and always use with the grain and not across it. This tool is also useful in scraping out blemishes caused by ink, burns or stains that have penetrated the wood too dee...ply. In most cases the combination of the remover and careful scraping will give you the surface colour you like.

But if you're still po... to

Continued On Page 51

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The Phenomenon That Was Edgar Wallace

Thriller Writer Who Earned £50,000 A Year Was Illegitimate Child Of An Actress And Was Brought Up By A Fish-Porter

EDGAR WALLACE, during the post-War years the most prolific and successful of thriller writers, never devised a tale as full of surprises and sustained interest as his own life story, now told, skilfully, sympathetically but honestly, by his daughter-in-law, Miss Margaret Lane, in "Edgar Wallace: the Biography of a Phenomenon" (Heinemann, 10s.) 6d.) observes Mr. John Brophy, writing in "John O'London's Weekly."

Most newspaper readers will know something of his later years as novelist, serial writer, dramatist, and scenario writer: it is principally his origins, his boyhood, his soldiering and his up-and-down adventures in journalism which fascinate.

An Illegitimate Child

He was an illegitimate child, born in 1875 to a small-part actress named Polly Richards. She had been widowed, and was very down on her luck when she was taken up by Miss Alice Marriott, an actress who ran her own touring company. Miss Marriott, herself married and the mother of three children, thought nothing of playing on six successive nights six different parts, including Romeo, Meg Merrilies, Rosalind, and Hamlet. She was kind to Polly Richards, and, when she was worried over her good-looking actor son who was too fond of flirtation to think of marriage Polly went out and found a pretty young actress named Jenny Taylor, who joined the company and was soon engaged to Miss Marriott's son, Richard Horatio Edgar.

Unfortunately, Polly Richards had meanwhile fallen a temporary victim to Horatio Edgar's charms, and found she was with child by him. Rather than spoil the engagement and bring trouble to Miss Marriott, she said nothing about her predicament, and went away to have her baby in secrecy. She had the child baptized by a Catholic priest, and gave him his father's name as Christian names, but entered in the register a fictitious "Walter Wallace, comedian," as the father.

Brought Up By A Fish-Porter

While his mother rejoined Miss Marriott's company, the baby who was to become the famous Edgar Wallace was given into the charge of the wife of a Billingsgate fish-porter, for a fee of five shillings a week, and brought up by her as Dick Freeman. Within two years Polly Richards found she could not continue payments, so Mrs. Freeman adopted the child.

George Freeman, the fish-porter, was a queer character. There is a photograph of h,m here which needs to be seen to be believed, and can be matched for solemn absurdity only by another illustration to this book, showing Edgar Wallace in his first frock coat. Freeman was a freeman of the Haberdashers' Company, and of the City of London. He could not write, but he could read, and what he read was the Bible. About twice a year he took all his savings and spent them on brandy; the following six months were spent in repentance and Bible reading.

Prosecuted His Employers

He and his wife were kind to their adopted son, and kept him at the board school longer than any of their own ten children. Nevertheless, Dick Freeman, as he was then known, left school at the age of twelve and went to work for a printer. This was not such a literary start as it sounds, for the boy's task was to help in printing paper bags. He soon lost the job, and appeared in a police court to prosecute, successfully, his late employers for back wages. Even earlier he had come in contact with the police, exposing a man who tried to make him pass counterfeit money ("snide").

A number of poorly-paid jobs followed, until the boy, now aged fifteen, ran away to sea in a trawler, could not stand the life, and deserted at Grimsby. He walked back to London, stealing loaves and a pair of shoes on the way, an experience which doubtless was useful to him when he came to write in his thrillers about tramps and down-and-outs. He was given a job helping a milk roundsman, a relation of the Freemans, and was prosecuted for stealing from his boss. The Magistrate dismissed the charge: the Freemans remained his good friends.

"The Soldier Poet"

At eighteen he enlisted in the Royal West Kents, but soon transferred to the Medical Staff Corps, and wrote a song for Arthur Roberts, the comedian. Then he was sent to a "cushy" post in South Africa, and was kindly treated by the family of a forbidding Wesleyan missionary, who encouraged him to read and write. In spite of all opposition he and the missionary's daughter, Ivy, fell in love, and later married. By now he was Edgar Wallace, and making his way in the South African papers with verses after the style of Rudyard Kipling. He caused some sensation as "the soldier poet," and Kipling himself, coming out to South Africa, gave him some rather off-hand advice.

Before the South African War began, Wallace bought himself out of the Army, and then found employment with the Army in the field, first as a Reuter's Correspondent and then for the "Daily Mail." He offended Lord Kitchener, and dodged the censorship by persuading one of his old comrades to send him messages by using differently coloured handkerchiefs to wipe his nose.

Advertised His Own Novel

The war over, he failed, through extravagance, as an editor, and became a "Daily Mail" reporter. Attracted since his boyhood to the theatre, which is not surprising in view of his heredity, he tried his hand with a play about Cecil Rhodes: it ran, in South Africa, for only six nights, and Wallace, always confident of his own abilities, was astonished. So he set to work on a novel, which, in order to ensure its success, he determined to advertise and publish himself. This was the now famous "The Four Just Men."

He seems to have put even more energy into the publishing than into the writing. He offered £500 in prizes to the general public for the best solution of the mystery; he ordered twelve hundred large posters to be displayed through London and the suburbs; he printed circulars, and took large space advertisements in several newspapers; finally, he sent his employees round the bookshops to ask for the book, and posted a copy to Joseph Chamberlain with a hint that he would welcome a mention in a political speech.

The Imaginary Washerwoman

The story of Wallace's severance from the "Daily Mail" is amusing, at least in retrospect. Alfred Harmsworth (later Lord Northcliffe), the proprietor, determined to protest against the rising price of soap and the amalgamation of various soap firms at the instance of Mr. Lever, later Lord Leverhulme. Cynics suggested that the newspaper attack was launched because such an amalgamation might be expected to reduce the amount spent by the various soap firms on advertising. The fiercest assaults were made on Sunlight Soap, of which not the price but the weight of the standard bar was reduced.

A "Daily Mail" reporter wrote vividly but anonymously in defence of a poor washerwoman and claimed in her behalf that she lost 1s. 6d. a week through the increased cost of soap, so that her children had to go without butter on their bread. Lever sued the "Daily Mail" for libel, and his counsel, Sir Edward Carson, referring to the article, showed that the washerwoman, in order to lose 1s. 6d. a week, must have used up no fewer than ninety-six 3d. tablets.

The Lever action succeeded: other firms followed suit, and altogether the attack on the soap firms cost Harmsworth a quarter of a million pounds, and he soon learned that the reporter who had so disastrously championed the poor washerwoman was Edgar Wallace.

Fame And Fortune

A little later, Wallace was sent to Portsmouth to report a minor naval mutiny—the famous case in which a gunnery officer gave to some stokers a recognized gunnery command to kneel on one knee for instructions, which the stokers resented. Wallace made an untrue and libellous statement about the officer—he was always careless of facts—and Harmsworth had to pay £5,000. It was not surprising that he decided to part company with this expensive reporter.

Edgar Wallace's fame and fortune came after the Great War. Hodder and Stoughton alone published forty-six of his books in ten years. Sir Patrick Hastings testifies to seeing him dictate a full-length novel, 80,000 words, between Friday night and Monday morning. Except for some of his plays, he seems rarely to have looked at a manuscript. At one period his earnings were £50,000 a year. The astonishing thing is, not that much of his work should be thin and carelessly done, but that some of it at least should be so good. His play, 'On the Spot' (he visited the prisons and gangster haunts of Chicago for material) is, as Miss Lane suggests, the outstanding melodrama of our age.

Turned Away His Mother

He died in Hollywood in 1932, largely from overwork, lack of exercise, and a diabetic illness brought on by the over-consumption of heavily sweetened tea. He was vain, careless, commonplace in his ideas, in some ways formidable; but an exceptional man, very often a better artist than he is commonly reckoned; and he must have been, with all his faults, a very attractive personality. It is one of the virtues of this excellently balanced and vivid biography that it does not gloss over his faults, but suggests sensible, unsentimental causes for them.

When his mother came to his door in London, he turned her away: she died in Bradford Infirmary a few months later and was described by the registrar as "an actress of no fixed place of residence." When his first wife, divorced but not estranged from him, lay dying of cancer, he refused to go and see her. It says much for Miss Margaret Lane's insight into the character of this strange man that she can record these hard facts, and still make one feel that Edgar Wallace was anything but heartless.

TACT IN PARADISE

A Mussolini Story

ROME.—Fascism has always suffered from secret ridicule. Among the stories circulated underground there is the following:

Mussolini dies and is of course, taken immediately to Paradise. He is at once introduced to every important person, including Napoleon, who greets him warmly. "Glad to meet you, Il Duce. I have heard so much about you that I have been eager to make your acquaintance."

A few moment's chat, Napoleon looks at his watch and says to Mussolini: "God will be here in a few minutes to pay us his daily visit. Since you are new, you should probably know that it is the custom to rise up politely when he enters."

'What! I get up? Don't forget I am the Duce!"

"I am Caesar," states a voice from the rear, "and yet I have the manners to rise."

"Not I!" says Mussolini, striking a defiant pose.

The argument is becoming warm, when a distinguished-looking, elderly person approaches. It is the celebrated Macchiavelli "Peace, friends," he exclaims. "I will arrange everything. There is no need to be upset."

Three solemn knocks are heard at the door. It is the Archangel announcing the coming of God.

"Attention! Here comes the photographer," thundered the understanding Macchiavelli

Mussolini hops to his feet in a hurry, a surprised expression on his face; he folds his arms, strick out his chin and chest, and strikes the usual pose Peace reigns.

The quickest way to unpopularity is for a good dancer to let his steps lag.

A Page For Women

Beauty And You

Young Children Should Be Taught Simple Grooming

I KNOW a mother who "allows" her two young daughters to follow her own simple grooming routine. The youngsters earn the reward in various ways, of doing as mother does to make themselves beautiful!

In the morning they rise and shower their bodies just before or just after mother showers. They then proceed to brush their teeth, use dental floss, rinse their mouths with lotion, and return to their room to brush their hair and care for their fingernails.

Each child owns her own grooming implements. Comb and brush, tooth brush, dental floss and paste, mouth lotion. Besides these essentials to health, mother has given each tot a miniature set of make-up cosmetics which are definitely harmless, but a strong incentive for the two little girls to thoroughly complete their grooming. For mother must "O.K." their appearance before they are allowed to powder their tiny noses with baby talcum powder and rouge their lips with scented camphor ice! In all their glory they hustle down to Daddy and breakfast!

"My Very Own" Inspires Children

If a child possesses his own aids to body health and cleanliness he is more likely to use them. "My very own hair brush"—"My very own tooth paste"—makes him proud. If he is taught how to use them and why he must use them, a mother will have little difficulty in getting him to do so.

Of course all children go through that obstinate age when any suggestion is vetoed, when every request calls forth a lengthy argument. But even during this stage of growing pains the child is quite likely to slip off and do what he has been told to do after he has satisfied his ego by displaying his obstinance, that is providing his earlier years have included a daily grooming routine.

Routine Should Not Be Complex

Mothers should not make the mistake of trying to teach a child a too complicated routine for health and cleanliness. Simple rules such as, "Always wash your face and hands and comb your hair before going to the table for a meal," should be sufficient. A few more good ones are these:

Scrub teeth at least once a day—night and morning if he will.

Use plenty of pure soap while bathing—and scrub.

Carry a fresh handkerchief.

Never put fresh hose or underclothes on a body which needs washing.

Do not bite fingernails, and keep them clean with an orange stick or the tip of a file.

The regularity of the routine is the important thing. Get him into the habit of grooming himself every day at about the same hours.

(COPYRIGHT).

• These two young ladies get right into the spirit of the thing. They may emerge with wet hair, but mother doesn't complain, because they are thoroughly scrubbed! They like doing it themselves.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Perfume stains may be removed from linen bureau scarfs by the application of peroxide of hydrogen.

* * * *

When hashing cold meat, add a little chopped parsley to improve the flavour and appearance.

* * * *

A candle may be made to fit any candlestick if dipped for a moment into very hot water. This will soften the wax and it can then be easily pushed in.

* * * *

When finely chopped nuts are needed for cakes, salads or sandwiches run the nuts through a food-chopping machine.

* * * *

Baking soda gives instant relief to a burn or a scald. Applied either wet or dry to the burned part it gives immediate relief.

* * * *

Lime water will sweeten jars and jugs which soap and water fail to cleanse. It is admirable for cleaning milk and nursing bottles.

Crocheted Kerchief Box

Everyone faces the problem of what to give this girl or that woman. For New Year gifts our designers went into a huddle and pulled out this lovely handkerchief box. Since it measures 9 by 9 by 2-1/4 inches, it can be used for handkerchiefs, stockings, trinkets, etc.

Fruit Juices Cleanse The Teeth Other Foods Promote Their Health

Many savage tribes have wonderful teeth in spite of the fact they never clean them and do not know what a tooth brush is. It is largely due to the plentiful use of fruits, the juices of which have a valuable cleansing effect."

"In recent years," a medical book goes on to state, "some dental authorities have advocated cleaning the teeth with fruit juices or food acids, such as diluted cider vinegar, instead of the usual alkaline tooth powders. It is claimed that fruit acids promote the increased flow of saliva and in this way bring about a greater alkaline tooth powders. It is within a few minutes. Saliva, as you know, is naturally alkaline. Furthermore fruit is somewhat antiseptic and is always healthful."

Eat Plenty Of Fruit

When fruit is reasonable in price and plentiful you should eat much of it. Especially fruits with juices. And you should drink fruit juices without sugar to reap the greatest benefit and nourishment.

During the hottest of days one can easily dispense with meat menus if green vegetable salads with dressing are eaten and quantities of fruit juices drunk. Such menus help greatly to alkalize the body and keep it cooler. By cutting down on calories you cool your blood, for calories are definitely 'heat' units.

Other Foods Promote Tooth Health

There is one factor in maintaining sound and healthy teeth which is commonly overlooked, especially while a child is growing. That is which foods tend to strengthen and prolong the life of teeth. If the diet is lacking in the elements for building teeth and bones, then decay and loss of teeth is almost inevitable.

Medical authorities commonly agree on certain foods rich in lime and organic mineral salts, such as whole wheat bread in preference to white bread; shredded wheat and whole grain products such as oatmeal will help to build strong healthy teeth. Milk and eggs are both rich in lime. And vegetables eaten with the water in which they are cooked are strongly recommended.

Children and adults alike should eat natural foods, calling for exercise of the teeth and supplying all the elements provided by nature.

And every child should be trained early in life in the care of the teeth and in mouth hygiene.

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"HISTORY" IN HITLER LAND

As in the case of Austria, into the newly-acquired Sudetenland is being taken the spirit of history developed in 1933 by Karl Federick Sturm, in his "History Teaching in Elementary Schools in the National Socialist State," published at Leitzeig, 1933, which has been serving as the Hitlerized expression of history instruction in the Third Reich.

"We take sides in teaching history," says this frank volume. "And our side is Germany. Far be it from us to 'paint the hearts of children with the curse of objectivity' We educate our young people to recognize exclusively the rights of their own nationality. We do not want to teach unbiased history, but history based on our philosophy. Without this principle, the writing and teaching of history would lose its educational force."

OUR SHORT STORY

New Disguise

By JAMES FREEMAN

AN abnormally quiet morning came to grief in the office of Police Inspector Joe Warren, when the door suddenly was flung wide to admit a pale-faced and excited individual of middle age and medium stature.

It happened that Warren himself was loitering in the outer office, and received quick and first hand information concerning the reason for the intrusion.

The newcomer stared wildly about the room. His eyes fell on Warren, watching him from near a front window, and he crossed quickly.

"Inspector Warren?" he asked.

Warren nodded.

"My name's Barstow I have an insurance agency two blocks down the street. My wife telephoned a few moments ago to tell me that our baby had been kidnapped. I didn't wait to telephone, but came here as quickly as possible."

"Why didn't you tell the first policeman you met? There must be one on duty between here and your building."

The man stared into Warren's eyes.

"Because," he said. "I have every reason to suspect that the kidnapper is The Flash. I knew that a policeman would be of little use in tracking down such a notorious criminal."

Warren looked sourly across the room to where his subordinate, Detective Bradley, was eavesdropping of the conversation. Bradley looked equally sour and came across the room.

He said: "Don't worry about your offspring, Barstow. If The Flash has had a finger in it, the kid is safe. This is merely one of his gags."

The man looked bewilderingly from one to the other. And Warren explained: "The Flash is a notorious thief. But he steals jewelry and money, not kids. He never kills or injures his victims. He's probably the vainest man alive. Always writing us letters, stating that he's going to pull a certain job at a certain time and place. Dares us to catch him."

Partial relief showed in the man's face. "And you think that probably this....."

"We received such a letter yesterday," Warren cut in. "It's my opinion that this kidnapping is merely to throw us into a furore. I can't imagine why, unless Mr. Flash is being playful again."

"Playful?"

"Playful, yes. He often leads us a wild goose chase about the city, and then makes a clean getaway—just to show how smart he is."

It was plain to the man that both Inspector Warren and Detective Bradly were not a little annoyed at thus being "played" with. It ruffled their dignity. They were, he saw, reluctant about displaying interest in a case which concerned the notorious Flash.

"That's all very interesting, gentlemen. But in the meantime Nellie, my wife, is about frantic over the loss of her baby. If....."

Warren roused himself. "Sorry," he muttered gruffly. "Come on, Jim."

Followed by the man the two policemen descended to the street. They hailed a cab, and Barstow gave an address. En route Warren said: "The darn cuss can disguise himself to look like Napoleon, if he chooses." No one answered him, and a moment later they drew up before an apartment house.

The man led the way up the steps and paused before the door.

"Maybe I'd better get a doctor," he said. "Never thought of it before. Nellie faints pretty easy."

He started back down the steps, turned on reaching the street. "Second floor, apartment 11."

The policemen hurriedly mounted the stairs to the second floor. The number nearest the stairs was one. They moved along the corridor, glancing at each of the seven doors. The highest number they could find was 7.

Warren suddenly whirled on Detective Bradley. "Jim, I'll bet a thousand dollars that guy Barstow was The Flash, rigged up in one of his famous disguises!"

"Bet not taken He's slipped another one over on us. Why?"

They hurried back to the street. It was deserted "Jim, he wanted to get us out of the office for some reason He wanted to do it so badly that he used himself for bait. Wouldn't trust a 'phone call. It must be important."

They spent ten minutes locating a taxi. It was fully thirty minutes before they returned to headquarters.

The office was in a furore. Warren got hold of a uniformed policeman and wrung the story from him.

Fifteen minutes after they left, it seemed, a man named Barstow who ran an insurance agency two blocks below headquarters had been held up and robbed. He had in his office at the time a large premium which was to be paid a policyholder at noon that day.

The alarm had been given by a client, who had dropped in at the agency office and found Barstow bound and gagged. Headquarters had been notified. Policemen had rushed into the street. "There's Barstow himself, just stepping from a taxi," said one of them Barstow had told the officers that the bandit had called Lakeport from the insurance office 'phone and told someone to meet him at the station. The chase had led in that direction.

Warren asked for the client who had given the alarm. But the client had disappeared, gone with the cops.

Warren groaned and started for the door. Bradley followed. A few minutes later they were in the insurance office, bending over the bound figure of Barstow.

"Just as I suspected," Warren grunted. "That client was too excited to release Barstow. He wanted to get the police on the job. The men who met the cops as they rushed from headquarters was not Barstow at all, but The Flash, disguised to look like Barstow. He lured us away first, and then returned to headquarters in time to give the cops a bum steer. By now he's well away, and, as usual, laughing up his sleeve at us."

Bradley sighed. "We'll get him yet, chief. He can't pull that disguise stuff forever and get away with it."

"Maybe," Warren agreed. "And maybe not."

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INJECTIONS FOR MENTAL PATIENTS

Remarkable Cures Claimed

MELBOURNE, (By Mail).—Injections of special drugs are now being used in Victoria, in the treatment of the mentally afflicted, with what is claimed to be outstanding success. Seventy per cent. of complete cures in dementia praecox, hitherto regarded as yielding to treatment in only about two per cent of cases, have been recorded.

The two most important drugs, says Austral News, are insulin and cariazol. Results in some cases have been almost dramatically successful after only a few injections, although in others the injections have had to be continued for several months. Cardiazol is a drug derived from camphor. Dementia Praecox which usually affects persons between 18 and 35 years of age is responsible for about one-third of the inmates of mental hospitals.

I Don't Want To Be Chaperoned

(BUT WHO WILL TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY? —Ed.)

By MARILU

NO respectable girl goes out with a man unchaperoned", says the family, bristling with righteous wrath, when the modern girl goes out for an evening's harmless outing with her boy friend. The mere fact of the friend being a boy, alters the whole aspect of the picture. A perfectly innocent affair takes on a suspicious hue and sniff upon sniff of disapproval follows, as though, some great mischief was afoot. I refer to Indian parents, of course, and the problem that faces their daughters. For nowhere else is a girl so fettered as in India.

This narrow outlook verges on the ludicrous. I laugh over it when I am not too cross. The girl becomes sex-conscious, not through any fault of her own, but because the ideas are put into her head. A perfectly natural relationship is spoiled, and no longer can that care-free light-hearted camaraderie exist. When permission is granted after a long harangue, for an outing with a boy friend, the condition is—you must be chaperoned.

The word "chaperon", if you look it up in the dictionary, means "a married or elderly lady who attends a young unmarried lady in public places". It takes us back to the fuss and flutter of a Jane Austen tea-party. To the times when ladies were very coy, very feminine and not very intelligent, and their Aunt, Agartha, more often a frigid spinster, kept a lynx eye on every action and a sharper ear on their speech. If the gallant male wished to escort one of these young ladies, he needs must woo the spinster Aunt first, and submit to having her trot behind everywhere. Convention and so-called respectability demanded it should be so, and none dare defy them, for fear of being ostracized. And so the Jane Austen world attended its little tea-parties, danced its waltzes, and strolled in the garden in little high-heeled boots, with the menacing figure of a chaperon looming in the back-ground

This old-fashioned world faded out with the first shot of the guns, when war came along and changed everything. There was a complete upheaval of morals, conventions and values, and respectability went to the winds. You can't be conventional with death and danger on every side. War also faded out, and with it the last traces of a generation whose outlook was as narrow as that of the Indian parent to-day. The post-war freedom did affect India, for youth, all over the world came into its own, for it was youth that fought the war and perished and so it would live its life without interference from those who lured it into disaster with romantic stories of heroism. A chaperon became an obsolete thing, and freedom meant everything—meant more than religion, family ties, or love. The years have softened that hard, disillusioned outlook and given more of a balance to life.

But India, through these years, has retained her ancient ideas, and no amount of Western influence will modify her views. I have often held up the English and the American girl as an example of what every Indian girl would like to be. Free to choose her own friends and go out with them without a tiresome chaperon lagging behind. But the answer has always been: "You are an Indian girl, and must behave as such—the ways of the West are different to ours." Why, why, I storm inwardly, should we be denied that freedom which other young women enjoy?

I don't want to be chaperoned because in a way, I find it degrading. Is it so essential that my speech and actions should be watched? It merely means that my parents have no trust in me, or rather no trust in the friends I associate with. In the late teens and early twenties, a girl is old enough to know right from wrong and choose her companions accordingly. To doubt her ability to differentiate between them, reflects on the training she has received, not on the wickedness of the world. If "birds of a feather flock together," it applies to this case very strongly.

Most of the enjoyment is lost, too, if you are chaperoned. When young people get together, a chaperon casts a sort of gloom on the party. Youth cannot be free and frank as it wants to with constantly trying not to shock an elderly alien that considers so many things improper. I would rather not go, if I am to be chaperoned, not only for my own discomfiture, but also that of the friends with whom I go.

I think it must be a dreadful job to chaperon anybody. Dreadful to feel you are there as a sort of spy, keeping a vigilant eye on everything and everybody, and knowing all the while that the object of your chaperonage and her associates resented your presence and only tolerated it because there was no help for it. I dare say the majority are immune to this.

A chaperon here, very often means any third person, maybe a girl friend, or even a sister. The parent then rests in peace, and the common crowd attaches no suspicious reasons, when the party is a threesome. The third person is looked upon as a sort of protection from public scandal and many a romance has started that way with inveigling a friend or sister to come along too because "no one can talk about us if you are there!" It is certainly no picnic for the "protector" to chaperon two people who are "nuts" about each other.

I don't want to be chaperoned, because how will I get to know the man I would like to marry, without talking to him alone? Indian parents are very anxious to marry off their daughters, and are constantly harping on the subject when not too busy hunting for sons-in-law. Little do they realize how they defeat their own ends by insisting on a chaperon. What is the use of telling a girl "go and find yourself a husband," when a chaperon overwhelms even the boldest of young men?

Oft times I wonder, if it is for the preserving of a girl's reputation that the chaperon was invented. Especially in India, where girls and boys and men and women are not permitted to mix freely, if they do go out, together, the girl is regarded as immodest and flirtatious. It's so silly. To me a boy friend is the same sort of companion as a girl, perhaps a trifle more intelligent and heaps jollier. Why then should a tiresome chaperon, elderly or otherwise, be attached to me when I go out with the former?

I wish Indian parents would broaden their outlook. It would go a great way towards making India a free country. I have my doubts if it is possible. Neither wars, nor floods, nor earthquakes have been able to change their mentality regarding the freedom of youth, to play and have fun together as they do in other countries. The menacing figure of a chaperon is always there. Men may come, and men may go, and chaperoning seems to go on for ever.

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SAFE SEAT FOR SPEAKER

LONDON

(By Mail.)

There is little chance now that the Prime Minister's revised motion proposing a Select Committee to consider whether or not the Speaker shall in future be spared a contested election will be taken before the Christmas holiday. But I am assured it will find an early place in the programme of business when Parliament reassembles in February.

The motion in this form will find no opponents in the House of Commons. It is often forgotten that a year or two ago a Labour party conference endorsed a recommendation of its executive that if Labour again formed a Government it should take steps to prevent a contested election in the Speaker's seat. True, since that decision Labour has twice adopted a candidate at Daventry against the present Speaker, but Labour here says that was the work of a headstrong local association and was not approved by headquarters.

But Labour is no more certain than any other party how it would deal with the Speaker. A minority would make him an official of the House, but the bulk of the party, it is evident, would have him still returned as a member of the House even though it should be for a special constituency and with the dimmer democratic aura that automatic election would give.

The test of true love is whether or not the lovers can gracefully get around the "insufficient funds" barrier.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

W. I. F. A' S MOVE TO CRUSH INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Since the affiliation of the Indian Football League with the Western India Football Association, strenuous efforts are being made by the latter not only to bring it under complete subjection but to crush out of existence altogether. Followers of Soccer in this city particularly are well aware of the controversy that raged between these two bodies about four years ago. In the long run they made up their differences and settled down to work conjointly for the benefit of the game on this side of India. But the powers-that-be in the W.I.F.A. did not forget the past. The I.F.L. had challenged their authority to speak on behalf of Indian football in Bombay. They were therefore determined to put down all opposition in future, especially their strongest rival—the I.F.L.!

FUNDAMENTAL DEFECTS

Nobody can reasonably object to the W.I.F.A. as the controlling body for football in the Bombay Presidency, consolidating its position and wielding its authority within its domain. I readily concede that if it did not exercise its rights and privileges properly it had no business to exist. But there are one or two fundamental things which must be observed and noted. The first and foremost point is that the authority derived must be from Indians themselves and secondly the authority must be exercised chiefly for the benefit of Indian football. As I have said in these columns times without number in both these respects the W.I.F.A. falls far short of the popular desires.

IN FOOTSTEPS OF BUREAUCRACY

It will be remembered that a few years ago the W.I.F.A. was completely managed by Europeans, the writer being the solitary Indian on its Managing Committee. Then there was an excuse. Indians on this side of India did not take any interest in this game. The inauguration of the Indian Football League and the frequent visits by crack Indian teams from Calcutta increased popular interest tremendously. The number of Indian teams rose by leaps and bounds. Then I started my campaign for Indianising the W.I.F.A. Committee. The powers-that-be were not slow to respond. But like their masters, the British Bureaucracy, they took their shelter under convenient tools. They sought the help of such Indians as would play their tunes without question. The result is that there are now a number of Indians on their Committee who have little knowledge or experience of the game and its management.

SELFISH AGGRANDISEMENT

It is all very well for the management to invite more Indians to join the Association as members. You might as well appeal to the stone walls, for the simple reason that those who can afford to be members take no interest in the game and those who take real interest in it have not the wherewithal to claim the privilege. It may be argued that it is not the fault of the Association. Quite true! But still the blame lies at its doors. If it had not abolished Club representations, Indians would have outnumbered the Europeans long ago and most probably Indians of the right type would have taken charge of it. Of course the Europeans would not permit it as long as they can. And more likely than not, some Indians would always be found to play into their hands, if for no other purpose than selfish aggrandisement.

BREACH OF FAITH

Now the management have proposed an enlargement of its Committee. There will be nine co-opted and nominated members in place of three. The outstanding feature of it is that the two seats allotted to the I.F.L. would be reduced to one. I do not know the reason for it. But I am sure it is against the letter and spirit of the agreement between the I.F.L. and the W.I.F.A. When the compromise was arrived at between these two bodies, it was definitely understood that there would be an exchange of two representatives between them. The rules were altered accordingly four years ago and both the Associations have enjoyed this privilege upto now. Obviously the W.I.F.A. authorities are not bound by Gentlemen's Agreements or mere promises. They want the satisfaction of humiliating the I.F.L. for its previous effrontery.

QUEER METHODS

It has been further proposed the University, South Kanara Association and Georgian Sporting Association should have a seat each on the Committee. I can easily understand the move to appease the University authorities. I doubt very much if they would be satisfied so cheaply. The treatment meted out to their representative and the Dean of the Grant Medical College was highly objectionable and tactless, to say the least. Unless they make proper amends the University is not likely to gulp the bait.

I fail to understand the motive behind the other two representations. Although I would always welcome Indian representation in larger numbers, I cannot approve of it. It is totally wrong on principle. Would the W.I.F.A. grant a seat on its Committee to every Club or Association which controls a tournament? If it does, well and good. But what I object to is the encouragement to communal tournaments. The first one is open to South Kanara-ites only, while the second is restricted to the Depressed Classes. Such distinctions and divisions are highly reprehensible in the sporting field

FREEDOM OF ACTION

Apart from the question of representations, the W.I.F.A. is legislating on other matters which vitally affect the Indian clubs as well as the Indian Football League. It is being laid down that a player should play for one club only during a particular season, no transfer being allowed. This is said to be under the orders of the All-India Football Federation. This piece of legislation is absolutely uncalled for in a country which plays nothing but amateur football and where the game is still in its infancy in most parts. In my opinion, the A.I.F.F. should be frankly told to legislate only on all-India and inter-provincial matters and not to poke its nose into the autonomous administration of any province. I do not also understand why an amateur player should be debarred from playing for more than one club during a season as long as he does not infringe the ordinary transfer rules. Let him play in whatever tournament he likes and for whichever Club he chooses. There is no money at stake. So there is no harm done to anybody by this freedom of action on the part of the player. Let not anybody have an undesirable hold on him. This is particularly necessary in view of the unstability of many of our Clubs.

MOST HARMFUL TO I.F.L.

There is another piece of legislation which is particularly obnoxious to the I.F.L. and that is the classification of the tournaments. When I was its President I strenuously opposed its relegation to a Junior position. I did not mind the W.I.F.A. restricting the participation of teams and players in any of their tournaments. At the same time I stoutly objected to their circumscribing the activities of the I.F.L. It was the latter's business to allow any team or player to play in their tournaments as long as the interests of the two bodies did not clash or suffer. The fact is that there are no first class teams in Bombay, except those of the Army. All civilian teams, whether Indian or European or mixed, are more or less alike in strength. So no harm is done to anybody, if they all agree to play together. In fact it does them good. If the I.F.L. places no barrier in the way of players or teams, it is the business of those concerned in it. Let not the W.I.F.A. interfere, and earn the opprobrium that they were jealous of the popularity and success of the I.F.L. tournaments and therefore deliberately framed rules to ruin them. The step proposed to be taken by the W.I.F.A. is most injurious to the development of Indian football in Bombay. If they are unwise to rush through the legislation, they will certainly repent for it afterwards.

NEW WAY TO DETECT POISONOUS FUMES

Science has discovered a new way to detect invisible, poisonous fumes by causing them to cast shadows.

The first application of a new detector for this purporse, announced by the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N. Y., is one for mercury vapour, a growing health risk in industry.

The shadows are obtained by use of the physical law that any vapour will absorb the same colour of light that it emits when excited. Mercury's light is blue and ultraviolet.

The shadow detector uses a lamp giving these colours. The beams shine through a short tunnel. Samples of air can be sucked into this tunnel. If they contain mercury vapour some of the blue and ultraviolet light is absorbed.

The result is a slight shadow, not enough to be visible to the eye, but enough for detection by a photoelectric tube which stands at the tunnel's end. The remarkable new fact is that an unbelievable small amount of mercury vapour—as little as one part to a billion parts of air—casts this shadow distinctly.

The photo tube turns on a red light signalling the presence of poison. No detector of poison fumes as sensitive as this has been known before.

The shadow reveals that the poisonous vapour forms above even a few drops of mercury exposed at room temperature. This is demonstrated with an uncorked, half-filled bottle of mercury. Tilting it in pouring position, but without permitting mercury to run out, the demonstrator holds a thimble to catch the invisible vapour, just like pouring water into a glass. Theoretically mercury being heavy its vapour should pour downward.

When the seemingly empty thimble is placed in the tunnel the red light flashes proving that the vapour runs out an open bottle.

Mr. Imtiaz Ali Khan, who was expelled recently by the French Government from Paris where he had been a student for the last three years.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice, at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

26. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted persons to help getting suitable match for rich Musalman officer will be rewarded if desired. Write Box No. 11229, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wealthy, Handsome, Muslim Bachelor, 25, Sunni, only son, businessman in Bombay, handsome income, high status, graduate, fine character, desires marrying. Parents alive. No Shia-Sunni restrictions. Alliance in Bombay preferred. Write Box 11230, "Bombay Chronicle."

Young Man—Working Overseas wishes contact with a young girl or widow—no encumbrances—irrespective of caste and creed—to discuss question of marriage. Correspondence confidential. Respondent must be qualified in English and accomplished all round in modern ways. Further correspondence through Box No. 11244, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11181)

Wanted Salesman on Rs. 75, 55, plus T.A. for sale of 27 p.c. Petrol saving German product. Apply "Meirich" Distributing Agency, 122|1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (11207)

Auction Sales

Messrs. EASTERN AUCTION CO.

Auction Sale TO-MORROW (Monday), at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at 189, Hornby Road, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort, of complete Household furniture, Columbia Gramophone, Singer Machine, Godrej & Chubb safes, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Wardrobes, Wrist watches, etc.

Outside Bombay Medicines will be sent by V. P. P.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.) Bank, BOMBAY 4.

PRABHAT'S

MY SON

IS NOW in the EIGHTH WEEK

AT THE

CENTRAL

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays Matinee 1-45

8th WEEK
GOPAL KRISHNA
TIME AS USUAL.
PLAZA

68. FLATS TO LET

Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor" first floor, Drawing, Dining, three bed rooms, 225, Wodehouse Rd. "Orient Building," modern two and three roomed flats. (11272)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Unemployed! Why Worry! Join at once Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel. Up-to-date coaching Shorthand and Typewriting. Fees moderate. (11202)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Reliable Degrees in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics by Post. Half fees. Easy terms. Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (11135)

374. PATENTS & TRADE MARKS

Patents and Trade-Marks—Consult Yance Roje & Company, 7, Jatindas Road, Calcutta. (11212)

KOLHAPUR RYOT'S MARCH

Leader Explains Their Demands

(From Our Correspondent)

MIRAU, Jan. 14.

Interviewed by your special representative, Mr. Nanasaheb Jagdale, leader of Kolhapur Ryots, reviewed the situation on the eve of the march and said "The policy of Kolhapur Durbar, though less indifferent to popular demands since the arrival of the Chhatrapati Maharaja in the capital, it is still halting and as such far from satisfactory. Out of our three demands, namely, reduction of land revenue (2) responsible Govt. and civil liberties, the last one can be granted immediately, if the Durbar are sincere in their desire to begin a new chapter The first two demands require frank discussion between accredited representatives of the people and Govt. to help to create a favourable atmosphere for such deliberations. It is essential to release all political prisoners next. The Durbar must allow the ryots to meet in a conference and elect their representatives to press their point of view with regard to the first two demands.

Explaining the objective of the march, Mr. Jagdale said the public response is tremendous. We don't want create unplesant incidents. I request the Govt. to co-operate with us in keeping order Our loyalty to Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb is beyond doubt our march will be a silent warning to those, who refuse to see things. We are in right earnest, so far as our demands are concerned. I hope Government will appreciate the intensity of our feelings.

UNIQUE STATUE OF BUDDHA

Gift To Asutosh Museum

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

An exquisite blackstone statue of standing Buddha in the "Abhoy Mudra" pose has, along with certain other articles of antiquity has been presented to the Asutosh Museum of Indian Art by Mr. Bijoysingh Nahar, Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation. The statue was found in Magatha; and from stylistic as well as paleographical evidence it may safely be ascribed to the tenth century A.D. which synchronises with the later Pala Period in Maghadha and Bengal. The halo is inscribed with the usual Buddhist formula while on the pedestal appears the name of the donor. The modelling of the figure is characterised by boldness, clarity and vigour, and the entire conception is marked by singular grace and charm

Nine pieces of terra-cotta, including human heads and animal figures from Mathura are some of the other notable objects presented. Some of them go as far back as the Suga period, that is, the second century before Christ. The physiognomical features of some of the male and female heads, with their foreign headdress are interesting.

Four Khakka Rajput paintings of the Jodhpur School have also been presented by Mr. Nahar to the Museum. They are remarkable for the felicity and freedom of drawing as well as for the harmonious rhythm of grouping and composition of the various figures portrayed, for example the princes and their retinue, dancers, musicians and courtiers.—*United Press*

PLANNED CHART OF THEMES FOR INDIAN FILMS

Cinema Goers Annual Conference To Meet At Jubbulpore

POONA, Jan. 14.

A recommendation for the adoption of a planned chart of themes for Indian films and its enforcement upon the various film producers, consideration of the advisability of a quota system for the exhibition of Indian pictures in those picture houses which exhibit exclusively foreign films and a recommendation that measures be devised that will help realise the aim of "better pictures in future", will be some of the subjects that will be discussed at the annual conference of Indian cinema goers, which has been announced to be held at Jubbulpore during the Congress week.

GANDHIJI ON AUNDH CONSTITUTION

BOMBAY, January 14.

Commenting on the new Oundh Constitution, Mahatma Gandhi writes in the "Harijan" to-day as follows:—

"There are several startling things in the Aundh Constitution. For the moment I am concerned with only two things—the qualifications for the vote and the courts of justice.

"I have myself hitherto sworn by simple adult franchise as well for the illiterate as the literate. My observation of the working of the Congress Constitution has altered my opinion. I have come round to the view that a literacy test is necessary for two reasons. The vote should be regarded as a privilege and therefore carry some qualification. The simplest qualification is a literacy test. And if the Ministry appointed under the literacy franchise is sincere and solicitous about the disqualified illiterates, the much desired literacy would come in no time. The Aundh Constitution has made primary education free and compulsory. I have been assured by Appasaheb that he will see that illiteracy is driven out from Aundh State inside of six months. I hope, therefore, that there will be no opposition in Aundh to the literacy test.

COURSE OF JUSTICE

"The second important departure from the ordinary practice is the making of justice in the lower court free and incredibly simple. What would, however, displease critics is not the freeness or the simplicity as such but the abolition of intermediate courts and the fate of litigants and persons charged with offences being made to depend on a High Court presided over by one person. In a population of 75,000 a multiplicity of judges would be both unnecessary and impossible. And if the right type of person is chosen as the Chief Judge, he is as likely to deal out unadulterated justice as a bench of highly paid judges. This simplification contemplates abolition of the cumbrous procedure and the use of tomes of law books including hundreds of law reports used in British Law Courts."—A.P.

Kolaba Delegates For Tripuri Congress

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIBAG, Jan. 14.

Messrs. D. K. Kunte, M.L.A., V. M. Vedak, Babasaheb, Thosar, Ramchandra Bhagwan and Madhao Tuljaram have been elected as delegates from Kolaba District to the Tripuri Congress.

Congress Attitude On The Communal Question Clarified

No Further Statement To Be Issued At Present

But Efforts To Be Continued To Ensure Justice To All, Says Kripalani

BARDOLI, Jan. 14.

Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary, A. I. C. C. has issued the following statement about the communal question from Bardoli:—

"THE WORKING COMMITTEE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN ANXIOUS TO ARRIVE AT A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT OF THE COMMUNAL QUESTION IN CONSULTATION WITH, AND WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF, ALL THE PARTIES CONCERNED. IT WAS WITH THIS OBJECT IN VIEW THAT THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT CONFERRED WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE. BUT THE LAST COMMUNICATION RECEIVED FROM THE MUSLIM LEAGUE ON THIS SUBJECT LEFT LITTLE HOPE OF A MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BEING ESTABLISHED AT PRESENT.

"The Congress has on many previous occasions declared its policy on the communal question, and in relation to the Minorities that policy holds, and it covers the principal aspects of the problem, but the course of events and the development of the political situation raise new problems and new doubts, which require elucidation.

MOVE TO REMOVE DOUBTS

The Committee were, therefore, of the opinion that the Congress should, in order to have the way to a fuller understanding endeavour to remove doubts, by further elucidating its policy on the communal questions that have arisen with a view to making a further declaration. The Working Committee have given earnest consideration to the matter.

They have however come to the conclusion that for the present no useful purpose will be served by making such a declaration and this might even, at this stage, result in delaying the very consummation, which they earnestly desire, namely, a satisfactory settlement that is acceptable to all concerned.

JUSTICE TO ALL

The Committee, therefore, do not propose to make any further statement on this subject at present, but they will continue their efforts in accordance with the basic policy of the Congress and its many declarations to ensure justice to all communities, as well as to remove such doubts as may arise from time to time. In this task they seek and would welcome the co-operation of all concerned.—A.P.

World Wheat Conference

Preliminary Plans Under Preparation

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Recommendations to convene an international conference for the purpose of framing an effective wheat control scheme is the principal recommendation of the report adopted at the final session of the Wheat Committee.

The Committee decided to appoint a preparatory committee consisting of the Chairman (who it is hoped will be Mr. Ray Atherton) and representatives of Canada, Argentine, United States, Australia, Soviets, Rumania, Hungary, Britain, Germany and France.

The Committee has been empowered to co-opt the representative of the International Institute of Agriculture if desired and also to consult representatives of other countries and other interests including exporters and outstanding economists of the wheat miling trades. The Preparatory Committee has complete freedom of co-operation between exporting and importing countries.

Secondly, consideration of a five-year period for an international agreement;

Thirdly, minimum international price;

Fourthly, the question of export subsidies;

Fifthly, export quotas on a proportional basis of the estimated world demand.

The Preparatory Committee will report to the Advisory Committee which will finally decide on the concrete matters to be decided by the International Conference.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

10 Delegates From Sind Nominate Subhas Babu

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

Ten delegates from Sind have nominated Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for the presidentship of the Tripuri Congress.

Pir Zada Abdul Satar and Rai Sahib Gokuldas have been appointed Parliamentary Secretaries.—A.P.

10 MORE DEATHS BY BUSH FIRE

MELBOURNE, Jan. 14.

Ten more deaths, including five children, many persons admitted in hospitals, hundreds missing, are the latest casualties in the great bush fire in Victoria.

Hundreds have been rendered homeless while there has been further extensive damage to property. Railway services are interrupted though the heat buckling the rails and burning the sleepers. Healesville was saved by a sudden change of the wind.

CASUALTIES IN WOODPOINT

A later Melbourne message says the Forest Commission reports that 14 are dead and 50 destitute in Woodpoint alone.—Reuter.

VICTORIA BUSH FIRE TOLL

MELBOURNE, Jan. 14.

Sixty-two people are known to have perished in Victoria's Bush Fires and scores of others are still missing. Yesterday alone, 41 died. The fires continue to blaze despite the desperate efforts of the firefighters.—Reuter.

AIR CRASH CASUALTIES

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

The pilot, Copilot and three of ten passengers were killed when an airliner crashed in flames shortly after leaving Miles City (Montana) airport.—Reuter's Special

Count John F. C. De Salis Dead

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The death has occurred of Count John Francis Charles de Salis.—Reuter's Special.

(Count John F. C. de Salis was born in 1864, and entered the Foreign Office in 1887. He was appointed Councillor of the Embassy in 1906. He served at Brussels, Madrid, Cairo (Ag. Agent in 1896 & 1897). He was appointed Minister at Montenegro (1911-16) and envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Pope Benedict XV (1916-22) and to Pope Pius XI (1922-23). He was a member of the Malta Royal Commission in 1931).

AGENCY INTERVENTION IN RAJKOT AFFAIRS

Gibson Refuses To Be Drawn Out

RAJKOT, Jan. 14.

The resident Mr. Gibson who was interviewed by your special representative about the Agency's intervention in the Rajkot affairs, refused to contradict the news about its intervention. Even though specifically asked to do so, he said that he was not in a position to discuss Rajkot affairs publicly.

Viceroy At Mysore

MYSORE, Jan. 14.

There was an exchange of visits between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore after breakfast.

At the same time her excellency was also busy this morning visiting nurseries.—A. P.

Sir H. B. Kittermaster Dead

BLANTYRES (Nyasaland) Jan. 14.

The death has occurred of Sir Harold Baxter Kittermaster.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir Harold Baxter Kittermaster whose death is reported at the age of 60 was the District Commissioner and Officer-in-charge, Northern Frontier Dist. (1915-19). He was appointed Secretary to the Administration, Somaliland Protectorate (1921) and Governor of Somaliland Protectorate (1926-31) and of British Henduras (1932-34).)

Sikar Rao Raja's Heir-Apparent, Kuwar Hadayat Singh, of Jaipur State left by Saturday P & O Boat for England.

Jaipur Turns Down Request

Maharaja of Jaipur came to Bombay with the heir-apparent of Sikar. Rao Raja Sikar also came here with his lawyer and had a talk with the Jaipur Ruler.

In the course of discussions Rao Raja appealed to him that he should not take the heir-apparent to England as his mother was on hunger strike. His Highness told him that he had decided to take the heir-apparent to England and that he did not want any discussion in the matter.

NEW TURN IN CUTCH SITUATION

Soorji Vallabhdas Meets Maharao

(From A Correspondent)

BHUJ Jan. 13.

Seth Soorjibhai Vallabhdas met the Maharao and was closeted with him and the Yuvraja for two and a half hours. After coming out he handed an approved statement for the Press, saying that they had free and frank discussions for two hours regarding the Parishad activities and peoples' resolution. It was decided the representatives of the Parishad should meet the Maharao on Monday 16th instant at 3 p.m. and put forth main outlines of peoples' demands. The Maharao has expressed willingness to meet popular demands after considering them.

JAPAN'S POLICY AND AIMS IN CHINA

British Note Asks For Elucidation

TOKIO, Jan. 14.

Sir Robert Craigie presented Mr. Arita to-day a new British note requesting a more precise and detailed interpretation of Japan's policy and aims in China as recently outlined by Prince Konoye and Mr. Arita.—Reuter.

Prince Waldemar's Death

COPENHEGEN, Jan. 14.

Prince Waldemar of Denmark, great uncle of the British King died at 08.45 local time at the age of eighty.—Reuter.

Chamberlain Leaves For London

Pleasant Chat With Duce At Station

ROME, January 14.

Mr. Chamberlain left for London at 11-05 a.m. (G.M.T.) Sgr. Mussolini and other officials and a large group of British residents were present at the station to see him off. Mr. Chamberlain and Sgr. Mussolini walked up and down the platform for a few minutes chatting and smiling and were obviously more at home with one another than when Mr. Chamberlain arrived.

Count Ciano and Lord Perth who followed them were clearly on equally good terms. Mr. Chamberlain was loudly cheered as the train left.—Reuter.

Press Confiscated At Leyden

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14.

The Printing press of a nationalist newspaper, "Hetnationale Dagbladd", has been confiscated at Leyden as also part of Friday's issue of the paper, as a sequel to the recent publication of an article alleged to be offensive by the Minister of Justice.

GERMAN CIRCLES ANGRY

A Berlin message says:

There is anger felt in German circles at the seizure of Dagbladd's" press. A German news agency says: "The paper has thereby been prevented from appearing and the action is tantamount to prohibition."—Reuter.

ROME PRESS VIEWS

Balance Of Power In The Mediterranean Will Be Maintained

ROME, Jan. 14.

The atmosphere between Italy and Britain is of the nature to maintain balance of power in the Mediterranean and peace in Europe, is the opinion of the press in Rome in the conversations. The press declare that Britain has taken account of Italy's progress and accepted imperial equality of both, and agreed no other Powers shall acquire a privileged position on either shore of the Red Sea.

An authoritative article in the "telegraf" declares that Italy hopes to settle the differences with France by negotiation and not by force. It says the repudiation of the Italo-French agreement does not mean that Italy wants to rush to war but desires other agreements.—Reuter.

"Pleased With Progress"

BERLIN, Jan. 14.

The view of the London and Paris newspapers that the Anglo-Italian talks did not yield practical result is not shared by political circles here. A competent spokesman declared: "We are pleased with the progress in making statesmen and people acquainted with the views of others by direct conversations. Personal contact will certainly bear fruits shortly.—Reuter.

RECEIVES BR. COLONY MEMBERS

ROME, Jan. 14.

Mr. Chamberlain received to-day members of the British Colony and the Embassy and consulate staffs. He was looking a little tired but fit, well and was pleased with the visit.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF STRENGTH AGAIN

Assam Assembly Budget Session Moves

(From Our Correspondent)

TEZPUR, Jan. 14.

So far as advices I have received from Shillong are concerned, the Budget Session of the Assam Assembly will again be lively with motions questioning confidence of the house in the Congress Coalition Ministry.

The Assam United Party of Mr. Hocken Hull and Mr. Saadulla Khan has again been busy in making preliminary arrangements by issuing circulars as before. Asked whether he has received any information of Mr. Hocken Hulls move in this direction, one Opposition Member told me "Yes, our leaders are determined to test mutual strength once more, since our Party do not view with sympathy and do not concur with the Government's actions on important matters.

But he was not sure what the Opposition's strength is and agreed that this attempt would be the last and might end in a farce. Although the Ministry's confirmation lacks, it is reported that the Bardoloi Cabinet is seeking in the open market, a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs for rural uplift alone.

Economic Development Of Gwalior

(From A Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, January 13.

A meeting of the Board of Economic Development took place at Moti Mahal under the chairmanship of Sir Manubhai Mehta, Home Minister. Among those who attended the meeting were Sir Hukum Chand of Indore, Hon. Lala Ram Saran Das, Mr. Shroff, Dr. V. S. Dubey and Mr. Jal N. Broacha.

Sir Manubhai Mehta opening the proceedings gave an account of the progress made in the industrial and economic field and referred to the various schemes under consideration.

MR. SHANKAR RAO DEO

Will He Stand For Re-Election?

POONA, Jan. 14.

It is now almost certain that Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, Maharashtra Member of the Congress Working Committee, who was defeated in the elections of delegates to the Tripuri Congress and has been prevailed upon to accept re-election. Telegrams and letters are pouring from Congressmen all over Maharashtra, urging him to stand for re-election.

It is understood more than half a dozen elected Congressmen from Junnar, Poona City, Dhond, Khandesh and Bombay Suburban districts have offered to resign in his favour.

Mr. Deo returned from Bardoli this noon, after attending the meeting of the Working Committee. A number of Congressmen of all shades of opinion met him at the Congress House, and represented to him that he must accept the offer for re-election.

Mr. Deo has not yet given a final definite reply and is reluctant, but it is understood he will be persuaded to accept the offer.—A.P.

Praja Mandal's Action Consistent With Human Dignity

Jamnalal To Disobey If Ban Not Removed By 31st.

BARDOLI, Jan. 14.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal, has issued a lengthy statement to the Press, in the course of which he goes in detail into the various reasons which have compelled him to issue the same. Firstly the ban against his entry into Jaipur had not been lifted yet. The Jaipur Praja Mandal had been practically declared illegal. Yet the activities for which the Mandal stood would go on. If the ban be not removed in time, an appeal is to be made to the general public to extend their support to the people of Jaipur State in their impending struggle for freedom. Civil disobedience will, however, be confined to the Jiapur people only.

THE LETTER

The letter of the 7th instant to the President of the Council of State, Jaipur, which is given in full in the statement, states, amongst other things, that the order banning Bajajji's entry into the State had come to him as a painful surprise. Mahatma Gandhi with whom he had discussion on the subject to provide against the possibility of such a ban, had advised him not to break it immediately, but to consult him first about it. After consulting at Delhi friends, fellow-workers and lastly Gandhiji, he concluded that, unless before then it was unconditionally revoked, he would commit a breach of it on 1st February next.

The authorities knew that he had made a public appeal on 1st November last, on behalf of Jaipur Raj Praja Mandal (of which he was the President) urging for relief work due to famine that had overtaken Shekhawati and other areas and that he had issued a flat contradiction of the newspaper report that had appeared to the effect that Civil Disobedience was to be started in Jaipur.

So there was no warrant for the order banning his entry into the State. The authorities knew that he had used his offices entirely on behalf of peace during recent crisis in Sikar. Therefore the notice on the ground of maintaining public tranquillity and of public peace, relied the whole of his public career.

ILLITERAL RESTRICTIONS

The letter then proceeds to discuss the Praja Mandali Constitution and its membership which included some distinguished men of the State, how irksome and illiteral restrictions regarding meetings processions etc. were submitted to.

The ban order served to open the Mandal's eyes. It has come to the conclusion that it must resort to Civil Disobedience if civil liberty were not guaranteed and meeting and procession and forming of associations were not allowed, without let or hindrance, so long as they observed strict non-violence.

They wanted responsible government only the aegis of the Maharajah. It is not proposed to start Civil Disobedience for it. Redress of grievances of all classes of the people was to be sought.

After stating the circumstances in which alone no resort to non-payment would become necessary, the letter stated that the Mandal stood for open, honourable and strictly non-violent methods. If therefore the reasonable request for full liberty to the Mandal to carry on perfectly legitimate and non-violent activities without let or hindrance be not granted before 31st of this month," he would be reluctantly compelled to attempt to enter the State in spite of the ban order and the Mandal would hold itself force to take such shops as it might deem necessary for self-expression consistent with human dignity. To do less would be to commit civil suicide. He trusted the Council would not put unbearable straw upon his loyalty and of the members of the Mandal.

TITAGARH JUTE STRIKE

Pandit Nehru Complains About Victimisation

BARDOLI, Jan. 14.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement:—

"It was announced recently that the Titagarh Jute Strike had failed and that the mills were working. Few people realise, however, that victimisation on a mass scale has taken place.

It is stated that 5,000 Madras workers, men and women, and two thousand upcountry people have been suddenly stranded and driven out of their quarters. Thousands of people including children have been rendered shelterless and without food.

This is an extraordinary situation and quite apart from the merits of the strike, the Government concerned as well as the community, cannot possibly remain indifferent to it. The fact that most of these thousands who have been dismissed are from other Provinces adds to their difficulties and to the gravity of the situation. I hope that such help as can be given to these unfortunate people will be given."—A.P.

SURE REMEDY AGAINST PNEUMONIA

Boon To Native Workers In Rand Mines

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 14.

The use of a drug known as "M and B 693" among the natives of Rand Gold Mines has been so successful that according to an official announcement no tropical native has died of pneumonia in the past three months.

The drug has been extensively used in Johannesburg in recent months and is described as a "magnificent success" in combatting Pneumonia, particularly among the natives from the tropics who formerly suffered severely.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA'S GOLD

Production Trebled In Eight Years

CANBERRA: By Mail.

In the financial year, just ended, Australia produced nearly 1-1|2 million fine ounces of gold, valued at £10,200,000 sterling, or 13 per cent. more than in 1936-'37.

Since 1930, when Australia's production began to increase, the total output has been nearly trebled and the value has increased fivefold, says "Austral News."

Beyrouth Editor In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) Jan. 13.

Mr Mohamed Ali Al-Haumani, the Editor of the' El Arubah," a Weekly Magazine of Beyrouth, arrived Hyderabad in the course of his world tour.

The tour is undertaken with the object of compiling a book giving life sketches of all the great personalities of the world. so far he has visited the United States of America, Africa and Europe.—A. P.

Republicans Offensive

Threat To Cut Off Rebel Salient: Steady Advance On Estremadura Front

BARCELONA, Jan. 14.

The Republicans launched a second surprise offensive this morning with the object of relieving Madrid. The action is taking place in the Brunite Sector to the west of Madrid in the region of the Republicans first major offensive in the war in July 1937.

It threatens to cut off the rebels salient along the Toledo highway to the southwest gates of Madrid.

Republican troops, pushing southeast on the Estremadura front, are reported to be less than 20 miles from the rebel stronghold of Cordoba. It is stated that they are nearing Villavicosia, an important road junction. —Reuter

Republicans Elude Rebel Trap

BARCELONA, Jan. 14.

The Republican war communique makes no mention of the fall of Tortosa but says that by withdrawing northwards the Republican troops have eluded the trap set by the Rebels in an endeavour to cut off the defenders of the town.

The Reuter's correspondent witnessed at close quarters a devastating barrage of shells and bombs with which the rebels are blasting their way towards Valls, making it seemingly incredible that such an onslaught could be resisted. Besides an incessant artillery bombardment, group after group of bombers accompanied by swarms of chaser 'planes, have deluged the neighbourhood with bombs and bullets.

An air communique states that the Republican bombers attacked five rebel warships, one of which was hit and "limped off" to Majorca.—Reuter.

REBELS CLAIM SWEEPING VICTORY IN TARRAGONA

SALAMANCA, Jan. 14.

One of the most victorious days on the Catalan front, is how a Rebel war communique sums up the day's operations. The capture of 11 villages is mentioned and it is claimed that the whole coastline from the mouth of the Ebro to Laametlla is now in Rebel hands.

"Three desperate attacks" by the Republicans on the Madrid front are admitted but it is asserted that these were heavily repulsed, "the attackers being practically decimated".

With the capture of Tortosa, the Rebels command three-quarters of the province of Tarragona and 1,00,000 men, consisting of the Navarrese, Moroccan and Legionary armies are now sweeping along three main roads converging on the triangle formed by the three towns of Reus, Valls and Tarragona. The Rebels have now reached the coast at Perello and Lapuebla thus closing Tortosa pocket. The Rebels are only a few miles from Valls.—Reuter.

England And Italy As Peace Emissaries

Joint Communique On Rome Talks: Pope Presents Gold Medallion To Chamberlain

ROME, Jan. 14.

A joint communique on the Anglo-Italian talks issued to-night states: "Major questions of moment and relations between the two Empires were examined.

These conversations were characterised by the greatest cordiality and led to a frank and wide exchange of views. Both sides reaffirm their intention to develop the relations between the two countries in a spirit of friendship which animates the agreement of April 16.

"It was also decided to proceed at the earliest moment to the conclusion of special conventions as set forth in that instrument. During the conversations there emerged once more the firm determination of Italy and Great Britain to pursue a policy which aims effectively at the maintenance of peace—a policy towards which efforts of the two Governments have been and continued to be directed."

Pope's Present To Chamberlain

Mr. Chamberlain's conversation with the Pope in which customary ettiquette and formality were dispensed with, is understood to have covered all European problems.

The Pope is stated to have told Mr. Chamberlain, "the name of England is engraved upon my heart" Mr. Chamberlain afterwards told his entourage how struck he had been by the depth of the Pope's humanity.

The Pope presented Mr. Chamberlain with a gold medallion bearing the Pope's head on one side and heads of English saints on the other side. In Vatican circles the political aspect of Mr. Chamberlain's audience is summarized as follows.

The Pope is greatly concerned about the fate of the Roman-Catholic Church in a number of European states and looks to England to endeavour to prevent atrocities which are distressing him. Conversations for closer relations between Britain and the Holy See may be resumed when the new apostolic delegate to Britain assumes his post in London.

British Circles Optimistic

British circles now express more confidence that the visit has satisfactorily achieved its purpose. It is felt that the frank exchange of views has clarified the atmosphere and each side is convinced of the others sincere desire for peace.

Signor Mussolini's directness and clarity of vision in referring to each problem discussed was a feature of the talks The enthusiasm of the popular welcome given to Mr. Chamberlain was the notable feature of the Ministers' visit to the Italian mineral exhibition this afternoon.

The guard at the door of each pavilion had difficulty in holding back the crowds and preventing them from following Mr. Chamberlain inside. The visit lasted an hour and a quarter after which the Ministers were driven to the capitol where they were received by Prince Colonna. Governor of Rome and entertained at a concert.—Reuter.

SET-BACK TO ROOSEVELT'S POLICY

House Of Representatives Refuses Full Sum Wanted For Relief

WASHINGTON: JAN. 14.

THE ADMINISTRATION SUFFERED DEFEAT IN THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE TEST OF THE NEWLY-ELECTED CONGRESS, WHEN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REFUSED THE FULL SUM REQUESTED FOR WORK OF RELIEF.

The President requested 875 million dollars to keep works progress administration operating until June 30. The Appropriation Committee on Thursday cut the sum to 725 millions, and to-day the House by 226 votes to 237 rejected the amendment to re-establish the President's figure.

Manufacture Of War 'Planes And Guns

The belief that sufficient factories existed for building new planes for defence but that some factories might have to work two or three shifts was expressed by President Roosevelt who said "only lag or bottle-neck" restricting production might lie in obtaining sufficient number of skilled aeroplane factory workmen

President Roosevelt estimated 15 per cent of the aircraft labour would have to be skilled, while the remaining 85 per cent could be developed rapidly by utilising labour from motor car and other industries. Some factories would have to be expanded but all new 'planes except certain experimental craft, would be constructed in private factories. New guns would be made in Government factories as previously and he believed sufficient capacity existed for building of all guns required. Referring to efforts to speedup ship-building President Roosevelt said "there is no labour difficulties but the policy of the navy yards of keeping employment at an even rate throughout the year had a tendency to slow up the length of time for building a war vessel.—Reuter.

British Press Nervous

Comment On Rome Talks

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The Rome talks have hitherto evoked little comment in the morning papers.

The "Times" has not referred to them since Mr. Chamberlain's departure.

Describing the visit as well justified the "Daily Telegraph" says that public opinion will approve and even applaud the firmness of Mr. Chamberlain's attitude.

"This much is beyond doubt—if the journey to Rome has not solved any concrete international problems, it has been exacerbated any and it has certainly contributed to a mutual understanding and banishment of illusions which might be dangerous."

The "News Chronicle" says, "It is a fair inference that the result of the visit has been negative. Europe will now watch with interest and anxiety what the Duce and his axis partner intend next.—Reuter.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AMERICANS

German Govt. To Examine Specific Cases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The exchange of notes published here shows that the United States said that her embassy would submit cases of American citizens who, it was alleged had been discriminated against.

Germany in reply expressed willingness to examine specific cases. The United States in effect repeated that she had not admitted Germany's right to treat United States Jews in Germany differently from United States citizens generally.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S NO TO HOLLAND

Permission To Operate Amsterdam-Lisbon Air Route Refused

THE HAGUE, Jan. 14.

General Franco has refused the request of the Royal Dutch Air Line for permission to operate the Amsterdam-Lisbon air route over the Spanish rebel territory.

The ground for the refusal is that it will be undesirable to have Foreign airlines established over rebel Spain in the present conditions.—Reuter.

Arab Victims Of R. A. F. Action

JERUSALEM, Jan. 13.

Prompt action by R.A.F. warplanes again accounted for Arab casualties, when co-operating with the ground forces. The engagement occurred after a military ration convoy proceeding to Jerusalem from Jericho encountered an Arab band in a section of the highway near the sea level. The Arabs fled carrying off the wounded.—Reuter.

Field Marshal Birdwood Improving

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Field Marshal Birdwood, who was seriously ill in Deal Castle for a month is now making progress toward recovery. He has been gazetted Honorary Colonel of the seventy-fifth anti-aircraft Battery.—Reuter.

HOLLAND OUTRAGE INQUIRY

"Shot Was Not Fired Through Window Of German Legation Building"

THE HAGUE, Jan. 14.

Provisional finding of the judicial inquiry into alleged shooting at the German consulate legation buildings in Holland has been announced.

It says in the case of the Hague incident a shot was not fired through the window of the German Legation building but through the window of an adjacent building which, though used by the legation, was not recognisable as such from the outside. Nobody was present in the part of the building in which the bullet was found

As regards the hole in window of the Consulate official's flat in Amsterdam, it is considered almost certain that it was caused by a catapult pebble and some boy is probably to blame.—Reuter.

TENSE SITUATION IN HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, Jan. 14.

Relations between the coalition Government headed by Dr. Imredy and the opposition led by Count Bethlen and Doctor Eckhardt are becoming progressively tenser owing to the opposition's objection to Government's increasingly close relations with the Rome-Berlin Axis.

There have been unprecedented scenes in the Parliament and some quarters expect further developments.—Reuter.

LONDON-LISBON AIR SERVICE

Gen. Franco's Attitude And Its Sequel

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Following Gen. Franco's refusal to permit British 'planes to fly over the territory under his control necessitating the postponement of 'planes for the new London-Lisbon Air Service, it is understood that the question of a link between London and Lisbon is now being considered by the Department of Civil Aviation and the Air Ministry, which has before it several alternatives one of which is to cover the journey by flying boat instead of aeroplane.

It is authoritatively stated that Gen. Franco's attitude in no way affects the arrangements for the British service across the Atlantic from Bathurst to Brazil, of which the London-Lisbon service was to have been the first link.

It is understood that Gen. Franco has expressed himself unwilling to afford facilities to countries, which have not accorded him full "de jure" diplomatic status.—Reuter.

REPUBLICANS SURRENDERING

LERIDA, Jan. 14.

The whole of the River Ebro from the source to the mouth is now in rebel hands following sudden influx of General Yague's Moroccan divisions into Tortosa pocket 45 miles to the south of Tarragona.

The whole manoeuvre represents an advance of 20 miles giving a further 150 square miles to the rebel Detachments of Republican troops realising that they are cut off are surrendering in batches.

The Republican losses in dead and prisoners in the present Catalan battle are appallingly high and are believed to be the grimmest tally in the whole war. The rebels have also captured a huge amount of ammunition, including twenty million cartridges in the last few days.—Reuter.

Kher And Morarji Visit Nadiad And Kaira

Richer Classes Must Take Interest In Rural Education, Says Kher

(From Our Special Correspondent)

KAIRA, January 14.

After three days' tour in a wholly rural atmosphere with peasants welcoming them with broad smiles and frank, outspoken manners Hon. Messrs B. G. Kher and Morarji Desai spent half of the fourth day in modernised Nadiad and Kaira, where welcome addresses and other functions bore some marks at least, of artificiality.

During the visit to Vithal Kanyalaya at Nadiad this morning, Premier Kher had a pleasant surprise, when the girl students offered "tilgul" and asked for blessings in return as it happened to be the holy Sankranti Day.

MR. KHER'S SPEECH

In a very homely speech, Mr. Kher said that the notion that the salvation of women lay only in marrying and settling down was erroneous. There was a duty which modern womanhood owed to the country. Men alone without aid of their sisters could not win the battle of freedom. It was therefore the duty of girl students to imbibe the spirit of sacrifice and line up bravely with their brothers. The best way of the worship of God was by serving the poor and lowly.

The Ministers left Nadiad early morning and reached Kaira where the citizens received them at the town gates with pipe-music and drums. They drove first to the Police Lines with a view to acquaint themselves with the hardships of constables, who, owing to lack of accommodation are huddled, three in one room. Messrs Kher and Morarji actually entered rooms and saw their condition for themselves.

VISIT TO HARIJANS

After paying visit to the Harijans in Kaira Ashram, the Ministers received an address from seven thousand citizens. The address urged Government to continue granting two-thirds expenses incurred by the Municipality on primary education instead of one-half as proposed. Mr. Kher, in course of his reply said Municipal areas containing richer class of people should not grudge paying a little more for the purposes of education. He urged them to bear in mind that people in rural areas were paying their share for educational purposes. He felt that it was unfair for town people to clamour for the reduction of burden when they could afford to bear it.

Referring to the donation of Rs. 1,500 from Mrs. Anusuyaben Nandlal Somchand for the primary school building in the heart of City, Premier Kher said that the money had been given for a great cause and hoped more people would follow the lead of Anusuyaben. Government had already made an appeal in a recent Press Note for such help in the cause of education.

The Ministers left in the afternoon for touring more villages.

VISIT TO THAMNA

Both the Ministers were presented welcome addresses by Thamna villagers. Replying to the address, the Premier said they were tired of the addresses, which had become too many. He wanted the Wardha Scheme to be put into practice as soon as possible for the good of the villagers. Mr. Morarji Desai also spoke in the same vein, remarking that sincere workers and not money were necessary for true village uplift. The Ministers also addressed a meeting of 10,000 people at Kanjhoda explaining Government's efforts for rural uplift.

BERLIN REPLY TO UNITED STATES

No Discrimination Against Foreigners In Germany

BERLIN, Jan. 13.

The recent exchange of notes between the United States and Germany regarding the treatment of American citizens in Germany in connection with the anti-Jewish laws reveals that Germany denies right of interference in the internal affairs of the Reich.

Germany points out that in no case has discriminatory treatment resulted from the foreign nationality of persons concerned. Beyond this the German Government has granted out of special consideration to foreign subjects, wherever possible, a more favourable treatment than to its own subjects.

The German Foreign Office has repeatedly explained to the United States Embassy that the German Government would respect the rights due to American citizens on the grounds of inter-State Agreements. Until now no such case has been reported by the American Embassy to the German Foreign Office, in which such rights arising from these treaties have been violated according to American opinion.—Reuter.

CONCENTRATION OF ITALIAN TROOPS

France Knows Nothing About Report

PARIS Jan. 14.

Nothing is known in French Diplomatic or military quarters of any concentration of Italian troops near the French Somaliland frontier

POPE'S GOOD WISHES FOR BR. EMPIRE

VATICAN CITY, January 13.

"Osservatore Romano" publishes a statement on Mr. Chamberlain's and Lord Halifax's visit which says: "The Pope addressed greeting to the Ministers and expressed pleasure at their visit. His Holiness was particularly interested in having news of the British Royal Family and expressed his good wishes for their prosperity and for that of the Great British Empire, in which live so many Catholics. In the course of conversation several points regarding the relations between the Holy See and Great Britain came up for discussion and the good happy relations at present existing between Great Britain and the Holy See were noted with satisfaction."—Reuter.

NO INFRINGEMENT OF FOREIGN RIGHTS

TOKIO, Jan. 13.

Japanese officials in Canton have decided against taking over all Chinese rights and interests, some of which must be respected in order to promote the programme of mutual prosperity of Japan and China, according to the Canton correspondent of "Miyako Shimbun." It is also decided according to the paper, to avoid action inimical to foreign rights and interests and recognise the interests "which do not impede the establishment of lasting peace."—Reuter.

RUBLEE MEETS SCHACHT AGAIN

German Govt's Views On Emigration Of Jews Explained

BERLIN, Jan. 13.

Mr. Rublee and his colleagues had a second meeting with Dr. Schacht who explained the German Government's views and the objections raised to Dr. Schacht's original plan for emigration of Jews from Germany.

Mr. Rublee is now studying the reply as there will be further talks to-morrow. No information is available of the nature of the German replies, but unofficial circles regard as a favourable sign that the negotiations are being continued.

The "Deutsche Vokswrit" which is in close touch with Dr. Schacht, referring to the proposed emigration loan states "for financing the loan, London is of decisive importance since large scale sums of money can scarcely be set in motion without help from the city".—Reuter.

ANTI-COMINTERN AGREEMENT

German Press Gratified By Hungary's Acceptance Of Invitation

BERLIN, Jan 13

Hungary's acceptance of the invitation extended by Germany, Italy and Japan to join the Anti-Comintern pact has been received in Berlin with the utmost gratification.

The newspaper 'Nachtausgabe' writes:— "he who joins the Anti-Comintern Pact must not only know that Bolshevism is dangerous, but must also know how to fight it. That cannot be done by speeches and resolutions. Iron will of the entire nation is needed. The pact has no imperialistic goals, but has the sole task of creating peace and order in the world for all who are menaced by Bolshevism.

PURCHASE OF MUNITIONS AND ARMAMENTS

Canadian Govt. Entrusts Power To Experts And Businessmen

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.

The recommendation that the purchase of munitions and armaments should be taken from the hands of the Department of National Defence and entrusted to a group of experts and competent businessmen is contained in the report of Justice Davis who investigated the granting of a contract to a Toronto firm to supply 7,000 bren guns to the Canadian Government and 5,000 to the British Government.

The report found no evidence that any member of the Canadian Parliament was admitted to a share in the contract or benefits arising therefrom.—Reuter.

Over Eight Millions Unemployed In Germany

BERLIN, Jan. 14.

The total of registered unemployed in Greater Germany in December was 82,40,000. About one million in the old Reich have been thrown out of work owing to seasonal influences but this is regarded as only temporarily and the unemployed therefore are not listed according to the labour ministry.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 10, 1995
Muslim: Jiltad 23, 1357
Parsi: Amardad 12, 1308
Hightide: 7-17 21-34
Lowtide: 2-07 14-18
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 22m.

Monday, January 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

ANDHERI RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The first general meeting of the members of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at Gazdar Hall Andheri at 9 a.m. (S.T.). All members are cordially invited to attend.

MAHARASHTRA SANGEET VIDYALAYA

The twelfth anniversary of the Vidyalaya will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m., when Prof. Wamanrao Padhye of Kolhapur will preside.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "The Congress is a communal organisation to-day" will be the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Mr. Mahomad Hanif will move the proposition while Mr. Sheik Habibullah will lead the opposition.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Remembering our past lives" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

A STUDY-CLASS IN GANDHIJI'S HIND SWARAJ

A Study-Class conducted by Mr. A. B. Khan in 'Hind Swaraj' by Mahatma Gandhi will be held on Monday, the 16th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have recommended to the Government of India the names of Sir Ardeshir Dalal, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and Director, Tata Sons, Ltd., and Mr. D. G Mulherkar, Secretary, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, for nomination as Employers' Delegate and Adviser respectively for the 25th International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva in June 1939.

MUNSHI'S LECTURE ON GITA

Under the auspices of the Sanskrit Shikshan Mandir, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Member, Government of Bombay, will deliver a lecture on the Bhagvad Gita to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. in the Assembly Hall of the Fellowship School.

MR. V. G. SAWADKER DEAD

Mr. Vishram Gangaram Sawadkar of Mahad who was a pensioner Subedar and a prominent member of the I. L. P. died in Bombay at Naigaum on Saturday evening.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Mysterious Mr. Moto". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Duniya-Kya-Hai". Daily at 4-30, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
EROS—"If I were King". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Hard to Get". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Secret of a Treasure Island". Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Flying Ranee". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"A Royal Divorce". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Crackerjack". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Time as usual.
REGAL—"Straight, Place and Show". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Mr X". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Bazigar". Daily at 4-30, 7-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m

HEARTY SEND OFF TO BAAKZA

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Baakza, M.B.E., J.P., was given a hearty send off and profusely garlanded by his friends and admirers when he left for Aden on his official duty by the P. and O. mail boat s.s. 'Strathnaver' on Saturday, the 14th instant.

FREE ADULT HINDI CLASSES

Free Adult Hindi Classes are held regularly on Sundays in the mornings between 8 and 10 a.m. in the premises of the Maratha High School opposite Two Temples, Opera House, Girgaon.

Rashtra-Bhasha Kovid Classes (Wardha) are held on Sunday mornings between 8 and 10-30 a.m. in the premises of the Marwari Vidyalaya, 1st Floor, Sandhurst Road.

PARLE TILAK VIDYALAYA

The following engagements for Shardotsava 1939:—

Sunday 15th: Flag salutation.

Hoo-Tu-Tu and Kho-Kho, between the past and the present students. Physical demonstrations and variety programmes.

President: Principal G. R. Paranjpe, M.Sc., I.E.S., Royal Institute of Science.

Evening 5-15 to 7-30: Variety programmes by pupils.

Prize distribution Ganeshotsava.

President: Mrs. Indirabai Joshi, M.A. T.D. (London).

GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE
IN AID OF
THE BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Sjt. SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE has kindly consented to preside.

KUMARI LEELA ROW, of Continental fame, (1st appearance on Indian Stage).

MIRA DEVI, of International fame.

SUKHENDU DUTT.

KUMARI ROMILLA SHROFF in Ancient Indian Classical Dances.

KUMARI SHREELA PANDIT.

PANDIT OMIKANATH will sing his famous Bande Matram song.

Also OTHER LOCAL TALENTED ARTISTS in Pandita KSHAMA ROW'S

"A MOMENT'S LAPSE"

RATES:—Rs. 100; 25; 15; 10; 7-8; 5; 3; 2.

TICKETS AVAILABLE FROM:—Capitol Cinema; P. J. Hindu Gym.; Bombay Bullion Merchants' Assn.; Sheik Memon St.; Muiraj Karsondas; Share Bazar; Railway Hotel, Charni Road Junction; Mahratta Sanj Grisha, Parel; Kantilal Parekh, Parek House, New Queen's Road.

CAPITOL CINEMA
TUESDAY, 17th JANUARY, 1939 AT 6-30 P.M.

Aryans To Offer Mass Satyagraha

BOMBAY, January 14.

A declaration that a mass Satyagraha will be started on behalf of the All-India Aryan League after January 22, the date when the All-India Hyderabad Day will be observed by the Aryans all over India, if the Nizam Government does not accede to the demands of the League, has been made by Mr. S. C. Chandra, Secretary of the Aryan Defence Committee of the International Aryan League, in the course of a statement to the Press. "With a view to securing religious rights", continues Mr. Chandra, "the Aryans all over India are well organised and fully prepared to face any consequence arising therefrom."—United Press.

WINTER LECTURES SERIES

Under the auspices of the Marathi Granthalaya and Marathi Literary Association, Prof. Vaman Malhar Joshi, will speak on "Who is more spiritual, we or the Westerners?" at 7 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the premises of Young Men's Hindu Association Girgaum Back Road.

ARYA SAMAJ

Prof. Satyapal Kavi Raj of Gurukul Secunderabad will display the feats of Archery and Pranayam in the Arya Samaj Mandir Kakadwadi at 8 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youths' Literary and Debating Association, there will be a Debating Association: There will be a public Debate on "That Equality of Women with Men is Essential", on Sunday 15th at 4 p.m. at the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, M.A., will preside.

"THE CHILDREN'S MOVEMENT"

Mr. P. R. Rao will speak on "The Children's Movement in India" at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Mr. Shevak Bhojraj Motwani, Secretary of All-India Children's Association, will preside.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The 35th Annual General (Adjourned) Meetng of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Sunday), at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandevadi, Bombay.

NORTH BOMBAY LOCAL HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION

The first Anual General Meeting of the North Bombay L. H. S. A. will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Chubildas Lalloobhai Boys' High School, Dadar.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY

The chief event of the Silver Jubilee of the Gokhale Education Society's Shet Dharamsey Thackersey School will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road at 5 p.m. when Sir H. P. Mody will preside and Lady Mody will distribute Prizes.

INTRUDER IN POLICE CUSTODY

Rao Bahadur Maneklal Lallubhai, Collector of Salt Revenue, on leave, went round his house, "Kamala Kunj," at Lady Jehangir Road, Matunga, to see that all the doors were closed and lights put out at 9-50 p.m. last night. When he approached his guest-room, he saw an alleged intruder, Kantilal Maganlal, in the doorway.

Kantilal is alleged to have caught hold of Rao Bahadur's neck and 'dhoti.' The Rao Bahadur struggled with the alleged culprit and managed to get loose. He shouted to his wife, who raised a cry: "Chor, Chor." Tenants from the first floor ran upstairs and the accused was arrested.

The accused was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day and was remanded into police custody till the 28th instant.

Swami Vivekananda's Birthday

The following is the programme of celebration of Swami Vivekananda's 77th birthday at the Ramakrishna Ashram Khar, to-day:—

7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m.—Usha Kirtan, Vedic Chants and Music. Bengali Concert by Mr. G. Ghosh and Party.

9-30 a.m. to 11-0 a.m.—Discourses on the Life and Teachings of Swami Vivekananda, by Prof. Kashmira Singh, M.A., Principal, Khalsa College, Mrs. Sarala Banerjee, Mr. J. K. Mehta and others.

11-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon.—Bhajan, Gujarati and Marathi Songs.

12-0 noon to 8-0 p.m.—Feeding of the Poor and Distribution of Prasad.

3-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.—Kirtan in Marathi by Kavishwar Buva.

Vivekananda Anniversary

The 77th anniversary of Swami Vivekananda's birth was observed at Blavatsky Lodge, on Saturday evening, Sir Jehangir Coyajee presiding. Mr. K. Natarajan and others spoke eulogising his life work.

(Full report will appear in Monday's issue).

Mr. Brelvi Withdraws From Election

Mr. S. A. Brelvi has withdrawn his candidature for election as delegate to the Tripura session of the Congress.

BHATIA BAL RAKSHAK VIDYALAYA PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

Prize distribution meeting of Governors, members of the committee and others will be held in the Hall of the Institution to-day (Sunday) at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), at 19-21 Manordas Street, Fort, to give away Seth Ladhu Kara Trust Fund Prizes worth Rs. 500 to the successful students of the Institution. Seth Krishnaraj Madhowji Damodar Thackersey has kindly consented to preside.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails and Superscribed Registered and Unregistered letters and postcards for Mauritius and all Correspondence for Reunion per Extra s.s. "Oldenbarnevelt" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9-0 a.m. respectively on Friday the 20th instant instead of as previously notified.

It is learnt that the First Class Mail for Madras and Southern India and also for Ceylon carried by Tata's plane on the 10th from Juhu was destroyed on January 11th. Mails posted in Bombay from 11-30 a.m. on 9th upto 11-30 a.m. on the day of despatch for Madras and Trichinopoly are also involved.

NO WONDER

that RENUKA DEVI has attained STARDOM and is being acclaimed as SCREENLAND'S STAR No. 1.

NO WONDER

that crowds besiege the Box-Office at the ROXY at every show and give an indication of their appreciation

The WONDER is that YOU have

not yet been to See
Bombay Talkies'

BHABI

Screenland's Sweetest Romance

with

P. JAIRAJ

Meera—Mayadevi—M. Nazir—
P. F. Pithawala—Gyanchandra—
Rama Shukul—V. H. Desai—

FIFTH WEEK NOW

Daily Three Shows:—
4-30—7-15—10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays
Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

ROXY

THIRD WEEK!

MINERVA'S SOCIAL CLASSIC

Divorce

HINDI 'TALAQ'

Directed by SOHRAB MODI.

Featuring the lovely NASEEM.

KRISHNA

DUBHASH THEATRE

Daily 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays Matinee 2-30

SPECIAL STUDENTS' SHOW
TO-DAY, 10 A.M. MORNING

SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES
9 as. (balcony & syecial)
4 as. (1st, 2nd & 3rd).

9th & LAST WEEK

GENERAL FILMS'

INDUSTRIAL INDIA

THE PICTURE WHICH NO INDIAN CAN AFFORD TO MISS!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

1-45, 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. To-day!

Also At

KOHINOOR Cinema
DADAR

4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

GOKAK WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

Deputation To Premier

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress was held on Friday at 7-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding.

The first question that was taken for consideration was the nomination of candidates to the Corporation from the Labour Constituency. The Unions had nominated Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, R. R. Bakhale, S. C. Joshi, S. P. Bhise, S. S. Mirajkar, Zulmiram Choudhury and Mrs. Maniben.

Nominations from some unions had not been received. As most of the nominees like Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, S. C. Joshi, S. S. Mirajkar and Mrs. Maniben were contesting as independent candidates, they were eliminated, and the house selected Messrs. S. P. Bhise, R. R. Bakhale, Zulmiram Choudhury, M. E. Sarang and Lalji Pendse, the last mentioned to stand if only Mr. R. R. Bakhale is not qualified to stand, as his name is not in the list of delegates.

Then the House heard the tale of repression in Gokak from one of the leaders of the Gokak Mill Workers who has specially come down to Bombay to place the full facts of the situation before the B.P.T.U.C. Mr. S. V. Parulekar also placed before the House what he personally saw at Gokak. Then the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"Having heard the particulars about the recent events and developments of the Gokak Mill Strike, the B.P.T.U.C. strongly condemns the following acts taken against the workers by the Mill authorities and the Police:—

1. Lathi charge on the 27th December.
2. Indiscriminate arrests of members of the Managing Committee of the Union, including women.
3. Mass dismissals of 1152 workers out of 3000.
4. Promulgation of Section 144 which helped the employers to dismiss the above men.
5. Notices served on 16 workers under the police Act.
6. The unprecedented and amazing action of employing the Policemen as supervisors inside the various departments of the Mills.

and hereby appoints the following members to wait in deputation on the Prime Minister and request him immediately to withdraw all these repressive measures and intervene to bring about an immediate settlement of the Dispute:—

Messrs Jamnadas M. Mehta, S. S. Mirajkar, N. M. Joshi, S. C. Joshi, R. S. Nimbkar, S. V. Parulekar, V. B. Karnik, S. A. Dange.

Then a letter from the All India Planning Committee forwarding a copy of the questionnaires was placed before the meeting and the following Committee was appointed to formulate the views of the B.P.T.U.C. and submit them to the Committee:—

Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, S. S. Mirajkar, S. A. Dange, V. B. Karnik and Dr. Adhikari.

MARATHI EDITOR TO STUDY JOURNALISM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. D. G. Savarkar, Editor of the Marathi daily "Lokmanya", sails to-day for England to study Journalism and also as a News Agent for India. He intends remaining there for four years. Some of the Indian Princes have helped him for this purpose to a large extent.

KHAN SAHEB & WOMEN PROCESSIONISTS

Advises Them To Come Into Line With Progressive Ideas

PESHAWAR, Jan. 13.

Dr. Khansahib, Premier of the N. W. F., had to face a strange demonstration, this afternoon, at his offical residence in the cantonment area, when several tonga-loads of Hindu women arrived at the place and marched inside the compound of the Premier's residence in a procession. The women carried black flags and shouted slogans against the Bill introduced in the Frontier Assembly by Dr. Ghosh, a Congress member, seeking to improve the management of Hindu temples and religious endowments.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the Bill has already received overwhelming support from the progressive section of the Hindus, but is meeting with considerable opposition from the orthodox, conservative section and the priestly class.

The Hon. the Premier met the processionists and heard their grievance. In reply he advised them not to stick to old fossilized traditions but to come into line with progressive ideas.

TOKYO, Jan. 14.

A passenger steamship service, linking Italian Somaliland with Japan, is being started by the Osaka Shosen Company whose liner "Africa Maru" is leaving Osaka on January 28 for Mogadiscio.—Reuter.

IT WILL BE HAILED AS
"THE BIG SENSATION OF 1939"

—A different picture with everything you demand of a perfect Screen Entertainment:

SAGAR PRODUCTION

SERVICE LTD.

Alias "SEVA SAMAJ"

SAGAR'S Fascinating Futurist Film.

Directed By:
C. M. LUHAR, B.Sc.

Starring:
★ SURENDRA
★ MAYA ★ BIBBO
★ YAKUB ★ ADVANI
★ SHAKANTHA

From NEXT SATURDAY AT

IMPERIAL

CINEMA: LAMINGTON ROAD

It's a SUPREME RELEASE

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

ROBERT GREIG, 278-LB. ACTOR IN "ALGIERS", IS AN EXPERT POLO PLAYER... ALTHOUGH IT IS STRENUOUS SPORT HE NEVER LOSES WEIGHT.
LILLIAN TEN EYCK GOES FROM ONE HOSPITAL SET TO ANOTHER..... "SISTER ACT" IS THE 76TH FILM IN WHICH SHE HAS BEEN CAST AS A NURSE.
DEANNA DURBIN PRACTISES SINGING IN A SOUND-PROOF ROOM... BECAUSE NEIGBOR'S COMPLAINED.
THE HARDEST JOB IN MAKING "ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND" WAS TEACHING 40 MIDDLE-AGED COUPLES THE TURKEY TROT FOR THE CAFE' SCENES.

Waziri Tribes' Blockade

Protest Against Order By Bar And Public

BANNU, Jan. 10.

"Blockade order against Ahmadzai Waziri tribe applied to residents of settled district. Even Durmaluk Khan pleader and myself not exempted. The order has created dissatisfaction and is resented by Wazir population of the district. Cancellation requested" reads a telegram addressed by Khan Nasrullahkhan, pleader and M. L. A. to His Excellency the Governor N. W. F. Province, the Hon'ble the Premier, Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, Leader of Muslim League party and the Hon'ble the Judicial Commissioner.

Members of the Banu Bar Association met to-day at an emergent meeting to consider the situation created by the order of the Frontier Government prohibiting Ahmadzai residents of the settled area including pleaders to cross the Kurram river bridge towards Bannu without permit. A sub-committee of five members viz., Lala Ladha Ram, S. Lutfullah Khan, Master Kewal Ram, Khan Habibullah Khan and Mr. Abdullah Jan Khan was formed to report on, for the legality of order and suggest steps to be taken.—A. P. I.

Bannu Bar's Protest

BANNU, Jan. 10.

Apropos the blockade order against Ahmadzai Wazirs including one M. L. A. and a practising lawyer, the Bannu Bar Association unanimously resolved as follows:

The Bar Association views with great consternation the order of the Deputy Commissioner purporting to have been issued with the sanction of the Local Government prohibiting the people of Ahmadzai tribe of the settled district from crossing the Kurram river towards the rest of the District including Bannu city, in as much as, no exception has been made in the case of Khan Nasrullah Khan pleader M. L. A. and Khan Durmaluk Khan pleader whose ordinary place of residence and business is at Bannu.

The blockade order takes effect from the 8th of January and the above two gentlemen have been granted temporary permits for a week to remain in Bannu district only and not to cross the administrative border towards tribal territory.

The above two gentlemen are members of the respectable legal profession and as such are practising at Bannu and have got a large number of cases civil and criminal pending in various courts of the District. They have incurred obligations to their clients which they cannot discharge if they are turned out of the city across the Kurram river. Therefore the Bar Association as a body protests against the inclusion of the above two gentlemen in the said blockade order".

The copies of the resolution were sent to H. E. the Governor of N. W. F. P., the Hon'ble Dr. Khan Sahib and other Ministers the hon. speaker of the Frontier Assembly, the leader of the opposition, Mr. Abdul Qayum M. L. A. (Central), the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu and Superintendent of Police, Bannu.—A. P.

Variety Entertainment

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of Prof. Basarkar's Music Studio a Variety Entertainment was held at the Princes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th instant. The programme consisted of 4 selected items, namely, Vocal music by Prof. Basarkar, Classical dance by Master Sharad Kumar and Miss Patraleka Pandit, Garba dance by Sanmukh' Ben's Party from Santa Cruz and the enactment of "Joolmi Jagirdar" a drama in Gujerati by a party of amateur and professional artists. The function came to a close at 10-30 p.m. after a speech by the Chairman, Shriyut Veerbal H. Mehta, who paid a handsome tribute to Prof. Basarkar for his contributions for the development of Indian music and announced the distribution of several prizes to the outstanding artistes who made the function a success

DUTY ON RAW SILK

On Material From Burma Which Comes Untaxed From China

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

The Government of India have decided to levy a duty on raw silk entering India from Burma, where it has found its way across the Sino-Burmese frontier, according to a Press Communique issued to-day.

The Communique says: "Raw silk imported into British India, where by sea or by land, is subject to a protective duty of Customs. Similar duty is levied in Burma on such silk when imported by sea but not when imported by land across the Sino-Burmese frontier.

IN INDIA'S INTERESTS

It has become evident that considerable quantities of raw silk imported into Burma by land free of duty have been finding their way into India to the detriment of the Customs Revenue as well as the sericulture industry of the country. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to levy Customs duty, with effect from the 1st February, 1939, on all such imports.

Raw silk, which is either the produce of Burma or which has previously been imported into Burma on payment of duty will, however, continue to be admitted into British India duty free; but in order to obtain such duty-free admission it will be necessary for the importer by the production of appropriate evidence to satisfy the Customs Collector of the facts. —A.P.

ELECTRIC AMULET FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SONS ONLY.

There are so many families where there are all daughters but no son or where there are no children at all. This Amulet is to be securely worn on the right arm of the woman. Within a year from date there will be the sure birth of a beautiful and healthy son. This Amulet has got unfailing power. Enclosed in a silver covering. Price Rs. 4/-. Half of the price on delivery of the Amulet and the other half after the birth of the baby.

GUARANTEE.—In case of failure double the price refundable.

KAMA Co., Lahore Road, Amritsar.

Challenge!

Prince or Pedlar, Priest or Peasant, Saint or Sinner, No Human of a Mother born can Defy me or Escape my net!

says

"BAZIGAR"

Yesterday, at the WEST END Talkies, BAZIGAR demonstrated his devastating power to an audience glued to the seats as if under a spell!

Shri RANJIT Movietone has brought BAZIGAR to Thrill You!

Direction:— SJT. MANIBHAI VYAS

"BAZIGAR"

Shri RANJIT'S Symbolic Screen Epic of Your Life and Mine!

Starring:—

ILA DEVI, T. KAPOOR, KHATOON, CHARLIE, BEGG, CHATERJEE, ANIS.

Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun, Hol., 1-45 p. m.

WEST-END

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

THE GLARE OF LIGHTS ON HIS MAKE-UP FOR "I'LL GIVE A MILLION" GAVE JEAN HERSHOLT AN EYE AILMENT WHICH COMPELLED HIM TO SIT IN A DARK ROOM BETWEEN SCENES TO GAIN RELIEF.
PETER LORRE, GARBED AS A JAPANESE HOUSE-BOY ON THE "MYSTERIOUS MR. MOTO" SET, BROUGHT A CHAIR AT THE CRISP ORDER OF A VISITOR.... AND THE WOMAN NEARLY FAINTED WHEN THE SCENE BEGAN AND SHE REALIZED HER MISTAKE.
WAYNE MORRIS SIGNED HIS NAME 250 TIMES IN ONE EVENING FOR A MOB OF AUTOGRAPH HUNTERS.... IT TOOK HIM TWO HOURS.

Polo In Bombay

Season Begins On Jan. 18

The 1939 Polo Season opens in Bombay on Wednesday the 18th January at Mahaluxmi with the semi-finals of the Western India Championships between the 17/21st Lancers and P.A.V. Cavalry, and Kashmir and the Magpies. The final will be played on Sunday 22nd January

In between the quarter finals of the Kashmir Cup will be played between the Kashmir Scouts and the 14/20th Hussars, and the Magpies and the 17/21st Lancers.

The victors of the first game meet the P.A.V.O Cavalry, and those of the second game encounter the Jaipur Pilgrims in the Kashmir Cup semi-finals on the 25th January. The date of the finals will be decided later.

In the third tournament the Western India Cup, an impressive array of teams has been drawn up and competition will be exceptionally keen. The tourney begins on the 22nd January when the Poona Horse enter the lists against the Hawkes and Indore takes the field against the Hyrerabad Cavalry Brigade. Kashmir and the Checks play each other on the 23rd January and the Wanderers encounter P.A.V.O. Cavalry on the same day. Two teams in the same tournament are the Albions and the Dictators both drawn byes early rounds.

Although there is a host of prominent players participating in the tournaments, it is of especial interest to note that H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur, who is a nine goal player and among the foremost in the world, will be seen in action in the Kashmir team for the Western India Championship. Rao Raja Hanutsingh, another nine goal player will also assist Kashmir in this tournament, but these formidable players separate in Kashmir Cup, the Maharaja to play for his own Pilgrim, and the Rao Raja remaining with the Kashmir Scouts.

CUTCH SATYAGRAHA: Batch of volunteers who sailed from Bombay for Cutch on Saturday morning to offer Satyagraha there.

MR. J. A. RUBINS, THE WELL-KNOWN DANCER, WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY FROM ENGLAND BY S. S. "BRITANNIA" YESTERDAY AFTER OBTAINING DIPLOMAS IN BALL ROOM DANCING.

DROP IN CUSTOMS REVENUE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, January 12.

Over five crores loss in net customs revenue has been shown in the returns available for the first nine months of the current financial year compared with the same period last year. The position may be a source of concern to the Finance Member but he foreshadowed this fall by providing for the dimunition of about two and half crores loss in the net Customs Revenue for the whole year.

Hindu Front Day Against Nizam

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha has issued a statement to the Press in the course of which he requests all Hindu "Sangathanists," including Arya Samajists, Sanatanists and others to observe January 22 next as the All-India "Nizam Nishedha Din."

Hartals, processions, meetings and resolutions supporting the Hindu Mahasabha and Arya Samaj demands should, he says, constitute the common programme of a common platform and should present the united Hindu front.—United Press.

TOMATO EXHIBITION IN BARODA

Fruit Value Of Vegetable

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, (By Mail).

An exquisite display of large tomato fruits and plants grown on the Baroda Model Farm, was held at the Khanderao Market on 7th and 8th. Baroda is now becoming rich in tomatoes and the Agricultural department of the State, after three years' ripe experience, is convinced that excellent tomato crop could be raised in the State. This exhibition was held to popularise the use of tomato in food, especially when it contains 320 units of Carotene, the International Vitamin A, in 100 grams and is also an excellent source of Vitamin B and C. People in Baroda seem to be now tomato-minded, after an exquisite display of this fruit-vegetable.

RELIEF TO CULTIVATORS

After the announcement of a substantial reduction of over Rs. 21 lakhs in land revenue and local cess for a period of five years, and a further relief of remission of Rs. 2,70,101 and suspension of Rs. 1,78,405 of land revenue of the current year in the four talukas of Amreli District, the Government of Baroda have granted an uniform relief to all Khedut Khatedars of the affected villages of five talukas in Mehsana District, which has entailed remission of Rs. 1,92,252 and suspension of Rs. 4,37,499 of land revenue for the current year. It is learnt that Government is still considering the question of giving further relief to the other affected areas in the State

FINANCES OF MUNICIPALITY

It is understood that a Committee would be appointed to investigate into the financial condition of some important municipalities in the State, regarding tax revenue, taxable capacity of people and unexplored sources of municipal revenue.

A thorough survey of the possibilities for the cultivation of fruit trees in Mehsana District will shortly be undertaken by the State horticulturist.

A five year plan of well construction by the District Panchayats of the State is now well-nigh complete, and they have constructed 456 wells including 178 borings, costing about 5 lakhs of rupees, of which the State contributed about 2½ lakhs.

MISS PARVIS N. DUBASH, WHO RETURNED TO BOMBAY FROM ENGLAND ON FRIDAY AFTER PASSING BAR-AT-LAW EXAMINATION

MISS C. CHOWDHRY OF LUCKNOW, WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY FROM ENGLAND ON FRIDAY AFTER PASSING B.A., B.T., EXAMINATION AT THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Why
your best protection against insects is
FLIT
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Every tin of Flit contains a product which has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit — and refuse all inferior substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the sealed yellow tin with the black band.
FLIT
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain
FLIT
Prices
Reduced
Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

Illegal Trade Starved

Smugglers In Bad Way: Success Of Customs Control Policy

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

As a result of the steps taken by the British India Customs authorities, smuggling is said to have been brought under control in Madras.

Reports continue to come in about the plight in which smugglers find themselves. A merchant notorious for his smuggling activities is said to have put his shutters down. A firm whose record was also none too bright, recently cleared three cases of silk on payment of duty of over Rs. 3,000, and it is expected that it will clear the last consignment of five cases shortly.

There was very little smuggling during the Deepavali festival. The vigilance of the frontier staff, coupled with the special measures taken on the Madras side effectively discouraged smugglers from making any attempts, so much so that there was lately hardly any illegal supply of silk goods in the markets of Madras, Trichinopoly and Madura.

TRADE IN SILK GOODS

The lot of silk goods that were seized by the Customs staff at Neikuppal on the borders of Pudukotah State last year, was redeemed on payment of the fines imposed and all the goods were sent to meet the demand at Madras. At a recent auction, many merchants from Conjeevaram, Dindigul and other places purchased goods, these towns have in the past been consuming smuggled goods. The towns of Salem and Erode are also getting their supplies from Madras now.

Two seizures of note have recently been made on the Pondicherry Frontier. In the first case eight bundles of silk valued at Rs. 1.600 were seized on the search of a house. The accused on being prosecuted, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. It is believed that the silk goods were carried by headloads from Katerikuppam.

SACCHARINE IN CAR

In the second case, a car travelling one day at midnight to Villipuram was detained and was found, on search, to contain 408 tins of Monsanto brand saccharine in 17 bundles This seizure is considered to be of great importance inasmuch as the importation of saccharine by land from Pondicherry to British India is prohibited and for some time past such a big seizure of saccharine has not been made on this frontier. Two major seizures of silk piecegoods were made, the value of goods in one case being Rs. 380 and in other Rs. 490.

Information to hand indicates that the smuggling of gold thread has almost entirely ceased. The import of gold thread from Surat into the market is on the increase and cotton piecegoods of Indian manufacture are also having a good sale in the market.

SMUGGLING ON DECLINE

On the Karikal side much movement of smuggled goods has not been noticed and the activities of the smugglers on this frontier seem to be on the decline. An attempt was, however, made some time in October to smuggle seven bundles of silk valued at about Rs. 2,800, but they were promptly seized by one of the officers on patrol duty.

There were seven minor cases on this frontier in September, the gross value of the goods being Rs. 314 and the duty Rs. 62. Eight persons were convicted and sentenced to a total imprisonment of sixteen months and ten days.

Kolhapur Ruler Bans 'Vividha Vritta'

Sequel To Journal's Alleged Attack On Maharaja

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 14

The Kolhapur Gazette Extraordinary issued this morning notifies that the "Vividha Vritta", a Bombay weekly, having published matter bringing Chhatrapati Maharaj and the members of his family into ridicule and contempt, His Highness is pleased to ban and prohibit the entry of the paper into state from to-day.

All issues past and present of the "Vividha Vritta" are forfeited and confiscated forthwith.

OUT TO CENSURE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Punjab Congress Assembly Party's Move

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

The Congress Assembly Party, at a meeting held this noon, decided to move a No-confidence motion against Sardar Dasundha Singh, Deputy Speaker. The no-confidence motion will be moved on Monday next.

This move by the Congress Party is stated to be the sequel to yesterday's incident in the Punjab Assembly leading to the walk-out by the Opposition.—United Press

NAIR DENTAL COLLEGE

Annual Dinner Of The Student's Association

BOMBAY, Jan. 14

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay was the chief guest of honour at a dinner party arranged last night at the "Eros" by the Managing Committee of the Students Association of the Nair Dental College.

Dr. Hyatt, a noted American Dentist, a prominent guest, who had come here recently on a short visit after introduction by the Dean of the College, made a short speech describing the increasing cases of Dental diseases which can be prevented by taking early steps in the children who will be the future generation of the Country.

The Dean of the College proposed the toast of the chief guest in a neat little speech to which Mr. Chinoy responded with a very humorous speech

Dr. Venkat Rao, the chairman of the Managing Committee proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor adding that Mr. Sultan had managed to attend the function, though a little late, in spite of his multifarious duties as Mayor and a big industrialist.

Muslim League Sub-Committee Meeting

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

With a view to organise and select personnel of the deputations to visit foreign countries as well as the Muslim minority provinces in India, a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the All-India Muslim League has been convened on January 26, at Lahore, by Sir Abdulla Haroon. The object of the deputations is to apprise Muslims of the happenings in Congress Provinces.—A P.

Lucknow Students To Observe Hartal

LUCKNOW, Jan. 12.

The local Students' Federation has decided to declare January 26 as anti-Federation Day and a general strike will be observed as a protest against the Federal Scheme.

The All-India Students' Federation at its Calcutta Session adopted a resolution to observe January 26 as Anti-Federation Day by declaring a general strike throughout the country and holding demonstrations against the unwanted federal constitution.—United Press.

A HERMIT'S MESSAGE

Dear Readers.

The unparalleled secret and select prescription which we are offering you to-day, was graciously bestowed upon us by a famous MAHATMA SANNIASI (Hermit) in recognition to our services to mankind.

Its very first doze produces fresh, rich, racing blood. In 21 days eyes will sparkle and cheeks become like rosy apples. In 40 days it will secure complete victory over the loss of manhood. however disappointing the case may be

Spermatorrhea, diabetes, piles, cold, cough, asthma, back-ache, enlargement of spleen, gout, chronic diarrohea and the diseases of women like lucorrohea, barrenness are banished for ever.

This is not a new prescription. It is already written in ancient Ayurvedic books. But owing to the lack of proper research it remained neglected.

Regarding this treasure of ancient sages, Pandit Thakur Dass Ji Sharma writes: "Swami Ratnagiri Sanniasi of Kallat mountains had given five or six doses of this excellent medicine to an old man, who due to ignorance took the whole lot at a time. **He had its reactions.**"

Pandit Bal Krishen Sharma, the famous Vaid of Bhopal writes: "I have administered this medicine approximately to 200 persons. In every case it proved more efficacious than my expectations."

Dr. Rameshwar Dyal of Gotana writes in his book "ANOBHUT MALA": "I have cured hundreds of patients with it."

The following is the prescription:—

Shudh (purest) steel powder tolas 20. White Arsenic 1 tola, Camphor 1 1|2 masha. Pulvarise in Gheekuar Juice with mortar and pestle for 24 hours. Then put it over the fire of 5 seers UPLAS. Second time one tola Hartal. 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Third time 1 tola pure Mercury, 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Fourth time 1 tola Sulphur, 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Likewise put over fire 20 times and each time pulvarise in Gheekuar Juice for 24 hours. Next put the whole medicine in an earthenware and bury it in a cattleshed.

After 40 days, unearth the medicine, make finest powder with mortar and pestle. This is "Amrit Yog Shakti Bhandar," make it yourself and use it.

Directions for use:——

Mix in butter or cream equal in weight to 4 grains of rice in morning and same quantity in evening to be taken two hours after meals It can be used in any season. Abstain from chillies, sour things and anything prepared in oil.

Dear Readers,

I am the son of a banker. I have no need to make money in zig-zag ways. I feel grieved at heart when I find hopeless sufferers being enticed by advertisers who offer the prescription in questionable forms.

I HAVE FULLY RESOLVED TO LIGHTEN THE BURDENS OF HUMANITY AND TO DESTROY THIS EVIL ROOT AND BRANCH.

In order to accomplish this, I have formed a combined board of very learned and experienced Hakims and Vaids who strictly and minutely supervise its preparation at every stage.

If you feel any difficulty to have it prepared under the supervision of a Hakim or Vaid you can easily get the same marvellous medicine from us at actual cost, viz., Rs. 5-8 for 80 doses sufficient for 40 days. Lesser quantity cannot be supplied.

IT IS SO LIFE GIVING, SO REJUVENATING, SO RICH AND SO SURE THAT YOU WILL BE AMAZED AT THE RESULTS.

ONCE USED—ALWAYS RECOMMENDED.

Note:—Rs. 1,000 as reward will be paid to anyone proving that the medicine is not made as described.

No. 102, (District Hissar), PUNJAB.

L. MILKHI RAM BRIJ NATH JAIN BUDHLADA

ANOTHER PEASANTS MARCH AT KOLHAPUR?

"Not Satisfied" With Diwan's Reply

POONA, Jan. 11.

The subjects of Kolhapur Durbar are contemplating another march on the palace of the Maharaja on Sunday, January 15, to place before His Highness the popular demands, namely, responsible government, civic rights and reduction in taxes, according to a Miraj message published in a local paper.

The message adds that leaders of the Kolhapur agitation have foregathered in Miraj to consider the action to be taken in view of the Kolhapur Durbar's reply given on January 5 to popular demands of the people placed before the Diwan on December 25, as they hold that the Durbar's reply is unsatisfactory.

BANGALORE MILL STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, January 12.

All employees of Trandson's Textile Mills downed tools this noon for wages due last month.

Workers sent their own representatives to wait in deputation on the manager for payment but were informed that they were fined.

The Labour Commissioner has been requested to settle the dispute.

Pattani To Take Part Again

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 13.

Mr. Mulraj Sinhji, Dewan, Palitana State called some of the leaders of the Palitana Praja Parishad and had a discussion on the formal demand of the State people regarding Responsible Government. Details are not available. To-morrow the Conference of State subjects will meet at Vadia and Darbar Gopaldas will be present. Mr. Anantrai Pattani, Bhavnagar Dewan, is said to have left by air for Bardoli to participate in the negotiations for solution of the Rajkot deadlock.

The Khedut Sammelan of Botad Mahal will meet to-morrow at Tajpar, a village near Botad.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C,.... are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3,..... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 25th January, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

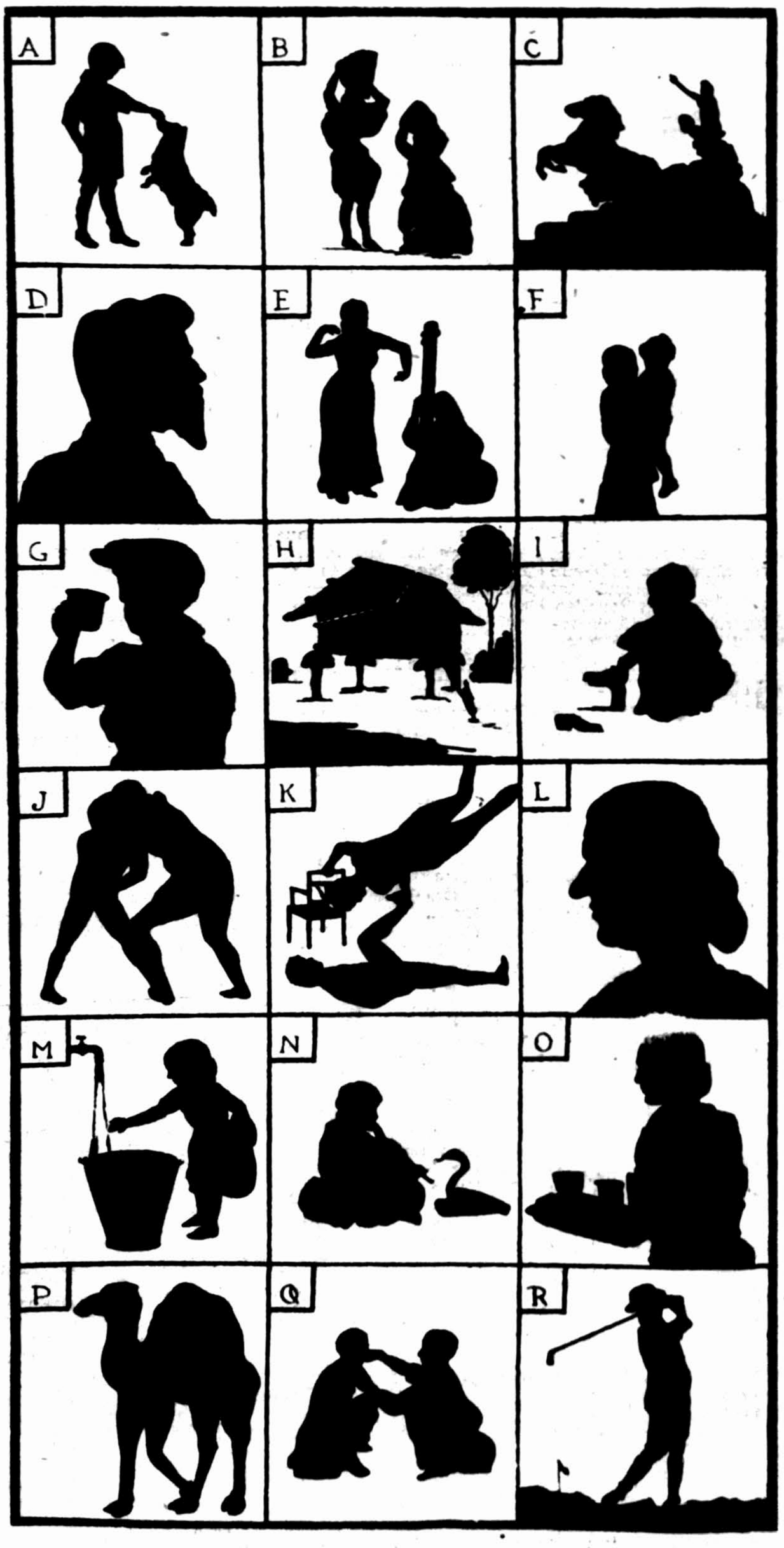
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 25th January, 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

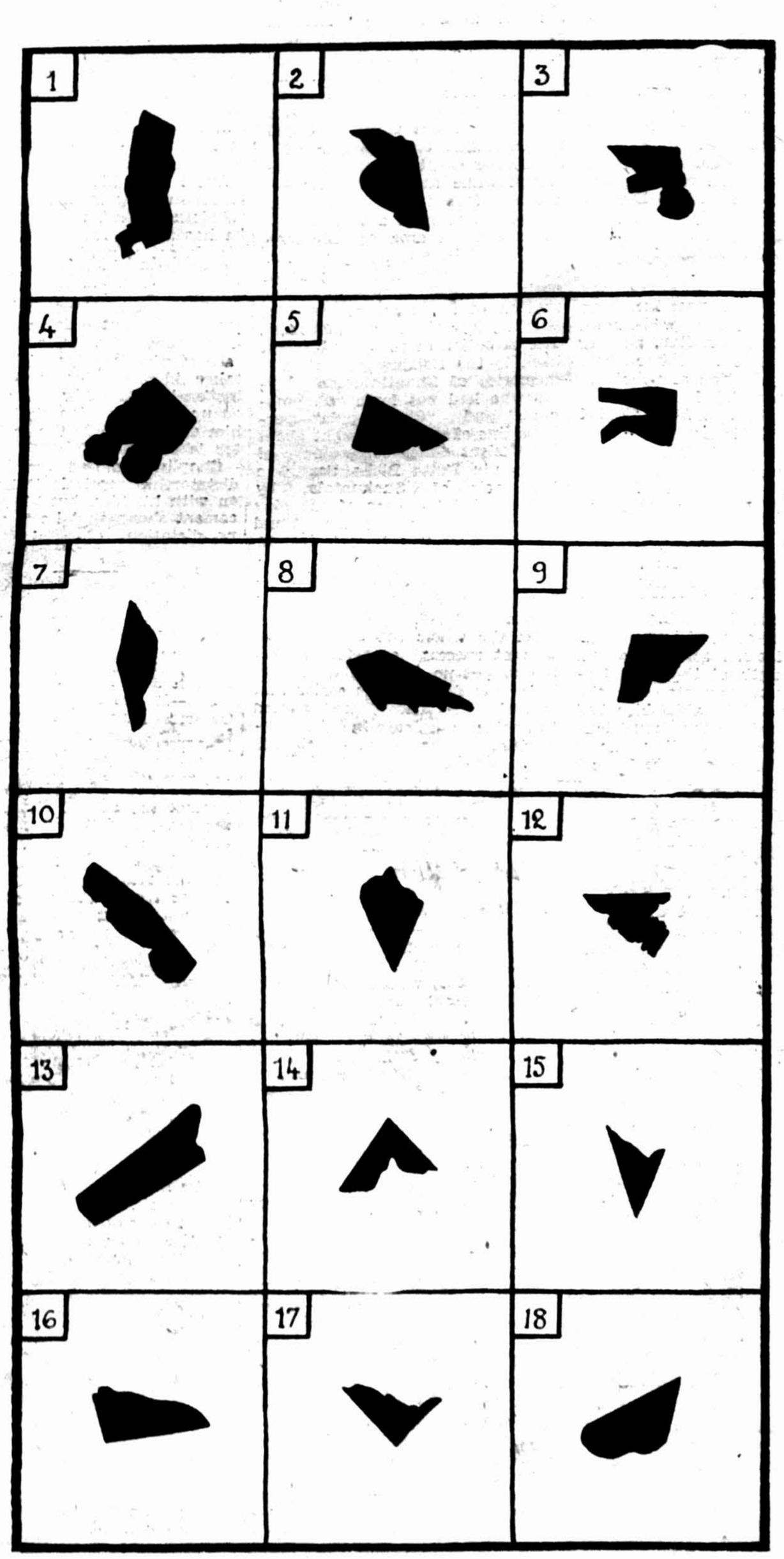
9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accept-



CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 25th JANUARY, 1939

(Extra Coupons See Page 27.)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



ed and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition
15/1/39

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

Around Theatre & Film Land

News From The Studios

General Films' "Pati Patni" Activity At Wadia Studios

General Films whose "Industrial India" is still running well at the Opera House will shortly be releasing their next production "Pati Patni". Shobhana Samarth appears in this film as a gay widow who has thrown off all restrictions imposed by society. Opposite her appears Wasti, the young man who was seen first in "Rickshawala" and then in "Baghban" and "Industrial India" His role is that of a barrister torn between love for the young widow and loyalty to his own wife. Amina who made a mark in "Chandrarao More" returns to the screen as the orthodox, demure young wife.

The news of the scheme to combine General Films with Sagar Studios created quite a stir in local film circles. Further developments have not yet come to light.

"Punjab Mail" To Follow "Flying Ranee"

At the Wadia Studios there is much activity to report. "Flying Ranee" has been released this week at the Lamington Talkies "Jungle King" which, too, is complete promises to be something exciting in the Tarzan tradition. "Punjab Mail" starring Nadia is now on the sets. It is said to be another "thriller". Intriguing is the title of Director Yusuf's next film, "Kahan Hai Manzil Teri?" (What is your goal of life?). Two new artistes acquired by the studio for this picture are Ila Devi and Pramila—from Ranjit and Imperial respectively.

The Wadia studios, we understand, are the first in India to acquire a camera-crane. It is an important accessory for taking moving shots of a difficult nature. The crane, it is stated, has been entirely manufactured in India

Prakash Pictures

The Prakash Studios whose "Poornima" is being successfully shown all over the country and whose "Mr. X" (starring Ratanbai) is one of the current releases in the city are now busy on their new productions. These are "Hero No. 1", "Leather-face" and "Protia" all of which are described as "crime thrillers".

PARAMOUNT STUDIO FORCES PLAYERS TO SEE FILM

For the first time in the history of Hollywood, a studio has made the viewing of a definite picture obligatory for its young stock players.

The picture is "The Beachcomber," starring Charles Laughton, and the studio Paramount, which will release it in many countries for Mayflower Pictures Corporation, the New English producing company jointly owned by Laughton and Director Erich Pommer.

Not only is the film a "must" assignment for the youngsters, but before seeing it they're being given the script of certain scenes and told to enact them just as for a picture of their own. The scenes are recorded by the test camera. Then the players are taken into a projection room and shown their work on the screen, after which they see "The Beachcomber" itself.

"We're not trying to make comparisons; that would be not only unfair but downright cruel," explains Oliver Hinsdell, talent director. "We simply want to show these young players what can really be done with a part The purpose is not to deride, but to inspire."

"The Beachcomber" is a picturization of Somerset Maugham's short story, "Vessel of Wrath," laid on one of the smallest islands of the Dutch East Indies Laughton's wife, Elsa Lanchester, has the feminine lead.

ENAKSHI . RAMA RAU AND ROMILLA SHROFF SHINE IN INTERESTING PROGRAMME

Successful Dance Festival At Capitol

On Friday evening a varied dance programme was given at the Capitol before an enthusiastic house in aid of A. C. Chatterjee Memorial Hall and Bengali Educational Society. It was indeed a Dance Festival as it covered a wide range of dance themes, both religious and traditional, as well as Kalidas' famous play "Shakuntala" which was beautifully rendered by the children of the Anglo-Bengali School in preliminary 'Manipuri' style with dialogues and song compositions led by Pandit Badriprasad.

First half of the programme was of higher classical order including dance items of the well-known star, Enakshi Rama Rau, and or Mira Devi, while the latter half was the contribution of "Shakuntala" in dance-play form.

ENAKSHI RAMA RAU'S "FOLK DANCE"

The programme began with "Kite Dance" interpreted by Kamlini and Rukmini Khatau which proved to be an effort in 'Kathaka' technique of North India. This was followed by "Sagar Nrittya" by Mira Devi which could have been made more effective had the background been left plain instead of being massed by a row of musicians. This was true of other solo items, too, as the strength of the lines formed by the movements of the dancer was lost in white-bleached plane formed by the musicians No doubt the outstanding items of the evening were "Folk Dance" by Enakshi Rama Rau supported by Kamlini and Rukhmini and the "Holi Dance" by Romilla Shroff executed in "Manipuri" with the subtle but clear drum playing of Syt. Nabhakumar. The item of "Subrahmanya Mayura" which appeared to be an attempt in Kathakali was given by Gopal Pillai and Sukhendu Dutt, wherein the former had too much of mannerism while the latter was too stiff and lacked the expressions needed for so high a theme.

The dance drama of "Shakuntala" could be termed a success, the young children having acted their roles well dancing to the rhythm of Bengali tunes without showing any stage consciousness. The execution of the play brought back to the Bombay public the memories of Shantiniketan players who had put forth "Shapmochan" and "Chitrangada"—perhaps this effect was brought about by efficient dance composing of Sukhendu Dutt. Bibha Bose, in her role of Shakuntala, by far excelled the hero of the play Dushmanta who was too timid and weak for the characterisation needed, while the little girl Bani-Naha surpassed all other girls in her grace and freedom of movements.

On the whole the Festival was a great success considering that it was put up by amateurs. But it is only desired that easier and less abstract themes are chosen to enable amateurs in the exposition of the art of dancing.

M. M. T.

HOLLYWOOD NEEDS GOOD WRITERS, SAYS PRODUCER

Good writers are the scarcest commodity in Hollywood.

It is much easier to find good actors, directors, and producers. Able technicians abound. Character actors are a glut on the market. But writers—ah, they are the great need of the movies.

This opinion was voiced recently by Andrew Stone, producer and director, who has been a student of the motion picture industry for more than a quarter of a century.

"Two things contribute to this situation," said Stone, who is now making the Ray Milland-Olympe Bradna film, "Say It In French," which is a romantic comedy by Jacques Deval, who wrote "Tovarich."

"Almost every movie role to-day is tailor made," he declared. "By that I mean you have few screen plays which are written first and cast later. The opposite is true. The principal players are envisioned before a line is written, and the roles are written around them.

"This means that a great body of our literature, which would otherwise be available for use by movies, is ruled out simply because the stories can't be cast. At least they can't be cast until writers are called in and a great deal of work is done on the characters.

"Occasionally, through rare good fortune, a story is found which fits two available persons perfectly. That was the case with 'Say It In French,' in which the two leading roles were filled exactly by Milland and Miss Bradna. To illustrate how lucky we were, consider this. Olympe has just a suggestion of French accent. Ordinarily, that is a challenge for writers. In this case it was natural to the story.

"Another factor contributing to writer scarcity is the fact that screenplay authors to-day were trained in another medium I would say that 75 per cent of screenplay authors to-day were trained as fiction writers in magazines and books. The remaining successful movie writers served their apprenticeship in writing for the stage."

TWO NEW FILMS RELEASED

Wadias' "Flying Ranee" And Ranjit's "Bazigar"

Two new Indian films were released locally this week.

The first is Wadia Movietone's "Flying Ranee" seen at Lamington Talkies. This film which is said to deal with the problem of untouchability from a new angle and is full of thrilling incidents. An added attraction for children is a "topical" of the Gutta Percha picnic on the Flying Ranee Children's Special. The cast includes Husn Banu, Khurshid, Yashwant Dave, and Anant Marathe. The film has been directed by Mr. Aspi.

The other is "Bazigar", a Ranjit film, featuring Ila Devi, Kapoor, Khatoon, Anis, Charlie, etc., shown at West End where it has replaced "Professor Waman."

Charlie Chaplin, "Dictator"

Famous Comedian To Produce Satire On Fascist Countries

(From Our Own Correspondent)

HOLLYWOOD, (By Mail).

Not only will the comedian start producing the picture, which he has himself conceived and written, early next year, but for the first time he will appear on the screen in a talking role.

Apart from his singing of the gibberish song in his last film, "Modern Times", released in 1936, he has always refused to modify his old art of pant-mime.

Production starts in January. And that is as far as Chaplin will go. Plot, implications and tricks are secrets, but Hollywood has heard that Chaplin is going to satirize dictatorships with a mistaken identity plot in which an inoffensive little Jew will get mixed up in a situation that makes him dictator, while the real dictator is banished.

Chaplin has had warning of dictatorship reprisals if he goes on with his idea, but his announcement shows that he is standing no dictation.

TIMING FOR INDIAN PICTURES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is high time for the Owners of Indian Talkie Houses to realize the importance of catering to the convenience of their patrons, in all possible ways.

Grievances to be complained against the Indian Picture Houses are many and it is not possible to enumerate all of them, here, in a limited space, but the following are the most important ones that require the immediate attention of the authorities concerned and I am sure, that their compliance shall only be to their own interest.

1. To afford suitable and decent facility for public while entering the Theatre.

2. To effect the system of reservation of seats since in most of the theatres, this is absent.

3. To change the present timings and to introduce the same timings as those in force in English houses.

4. Strict instruction to staff to cater to the convenience of the public in all possible ways.

5. To enforce an interval of at least 20 minutes between two consecutive shows and thereby minimise the chances of colliding with each other, while entering the Theatre.

6. To see that the issue of tickets does not exceed the accommodating capacity of the house.—Yours, etc.

D. D. SHUKLA.

* * * *

Clark Gable has a memento from Casey Jones, famous American aviator. It is a piece of orange-coloured fuselage with the black number 13 on it. Jones was the 13th man in the United States to obtain a transport licence and is still listed in governmental records as transport pilot 'No. 13.'

* * * *

Walter Connolly, who plays "Gabby" in 'Too Hot To Handle,' was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 3, started his career there as a bank cashier, then drifted to the theatre. Coming to pictures he has scored in Libelled Lady, The Good Earth, First Lady, Nothing Sacred, Soak The Rich, and The King Steps out.

Jal Merchant and D. Billimoria in "Prem-ki-Jyoti" awaiting release in Bombay.

Urmilla who plays the vamp in Wadia's "Flying Ranee" now shown at Lamington.

FILM FLASHES

The newly-decorated foyer of the Regal Cinema. Inset: Herr Schaerer, the Czechoslovakian artist, who carried out the decorations.

BIBBO in "Service Ltd" Coming to Imperial.

Members of deputation of the Indian Motion Picture Congress who waited upon Sir Mahomad Zafrullah, the Commerce Member, in Bombay.

India's Poverty Problem

Planning Alone Will Save Her Millions

Mr. Kamath Says She Needs No Advice Whatever From Interested Britain In This Matter

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

"India is now fully conscious that only a virile economic nationalism will lift her out of the abysmal poverty in which her children are steeped. We shall so plan that they will have life and have it more abundantly.

"We must plan our future or we perish. That is the grim alternative. That our planning may strike terror in the hearts of British industrialists and financiers does not worry us. We will forge ahead. We stand in need of no advice from Britain".

Thus observed Mr. H. V. Kamath, Secretary of the National Planning Committee, in the course of a statement in connection with the recent forecast of industrialisation in India made by the Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon in the review of the United Kingdom trade with India in 1937-38.

"PERILS OF PLANNING"

Continuing Mr. Kamath said: "The fears entertained by the Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon and by the inspired press such as the "Times" and even "The Manchester Guardian" in regard to the "perils" of planned industrialisation for India do not come to me as a surprise. I rejoice at their alarm. Being well on the way to the capture of political power, we are now striking at the root of Britain's economic stranglehold on India.

The creation of the National Planning Committee is a move in that direction. At a time when Britain's political importance in the world is rapidly waning in the face of determined onslaughts by the Fascist Dictators of Europe, it is but natural that she should try to see that her economic interests at least are not jeopardised. India is, in the last analysis being ruled by the British army in the interests of British industry and British commerce.

CAT LET OUT OF BAG

"The Trade Commissioner points out with delightful naivete that industrialisation will injure the whole economic system of India which is based on the maintenance of considerable excess of export of agricultural produce and the enormous Customs revenue, conveniently forgetting the fact that British Imperialism for its own benefit has created this economy which is artificial, decaying and decadent.

The predominance of agriculture in the Indian economy coupled with the exchange of Indian raw materials with British manufactured goods on an extensive scale is maintained solely for the good of Britain. Indian currency and exchange rates are manipulated with a view to increasing British imports; the policy of tariff too is aimed at securing the same objective.

The Trade Commissioner lets the cat out of the bag when he says that the financial and economic fabric of the Government of India is dependent upon the excess balance of exports in order to meet India's financial commitments in London and maintain the exchange. We cannot tolerate such a state of affairs.

It is our declared objective to destroy such a destructive economy and build a new structure that will beget not only maximum production but also within the bounds of practicability, maximum welfare. That it is the purpose of a planned economy for India. The problems that face up the present day can only be solved by unleashing the forces of internal production and, by scientific organisation, attaining to a high productivity in agriculture as well as industry.

SWADESHI CULT

"The 'Times' says patronisingly that no exception can be taken to the general cult of Swadeshi. We are thankful for small mercies. Time was when the very word "Swadeshi" was anathema. The export of agricultural produce can never become a serious problem with us, inasmuch as there are countries in the world, incldng Britain herself who cannot do without it. We shall be willing, for our part, to enter into any equitable trade agreement with Britain as with other countries, always bearing in the mind the prime necessity for increasing the wealth of our nation.

"We are further told by the Trade Commissioner," continued Mr. Kamath, "that India has during the past two years lost pride of place as the greatest market of the world for United Kingdom goods." We have never been proud of this exploitation of our wealth by Britain.

Let John Bull teach others to take pride in their impoverishment and enslavement. India is now fully conscious that only a virile economic nationalism will lift her out of the abysmal poverty in which her children are steeped. We shall so plan that they will have life, and have it more abundantly."

"PLAN FUTURE OR PERISH"

Concluding Mr. Kamath said: "We must plan our future or we perish. That is the grim alternative. That our planning may strike terror in the hearts of British industrialists and financiers does not worry us. We will forge ahead. We stand in need of no advice from Britain. India now realies upon her own strength and will be the architect of her own fortunes. John Bull now advises and warns. The day is not far distant when he will entreat and supplicate. Those are the tactics with which we have by now become familiar. At one moment he bares his teeth and the next he wags his tail. Let him realise betimes that our economic planning is directed as much towards our national well-being as against his schemes for getting-rich-quick at our expense. Lancashire's future may be lean. But our future is bright."—United Press

MEHER ALI AT BHUJ

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, January 14.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, President, Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad landed at Bhuj Aerodrome at 11-45 a.m. He was received by Sheth Shoorji Vallabhdas, Nagarsheth Sakarchand, Beharilal Antani, Mansing Kachra and other local leaders. Immediately he drove to Tulsidas Mulji's residence.

The first batch of Satyagraha volunteers from Bombay is arriving here to-morrow. Arrangements to accord them hearty reception at Mandvi are complete.

It is understood that the Parishad authorities here have asked the Bombay Office not to send any more batches as more than sufficient local youths have joined.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s.) 8-0 a.m. Mukerjee. 8-10 Deolibai. 8-30 Sachin Das. 8-50 Sarinda Recital by Hamid Husain: Desi. 8-55 Mehboob Jan: Bhairvin. 9-20 Sachin Das: Thumri. 9-30 For Young Listeners. 12-0 noon Film Hits. 1-0 p.m. Schubert Programme. 6-0 Sachin Das. 6-25 Sitar Recital by Haider Husain. 6-35 Aziz. 6-40 Deolibai. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Story. 8-10 Mehboob Jan. 8-30 Listeners' Letters. 8-40 Deolibai. 8-55 Mehboob Jan. 9-50 Instrumental Evening. 10-5 Ezio Neri (Cello). 10-30 Leo Bajtek (Violin). 10-45 VUD Trio. 11-0 Late News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
8-0 a.m. to 10-0 and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)
6-0 p.m. Mehboob Jan. 6-25 Sarod Recital. 6-30 Manohar. 6-35 On Wings of Song. 7-0 Sachin Das. 7-20 Deolibai. 7-40 Afzal Husain. 8-0 to 8-40 As in Delhi I. 8-40 to 9-15 As in Lahore. 9-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Deolibai.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s.)
8-0 a.m. to 10-0 and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s.)
6-0 p.m. to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 Programme as in Delhi II. 8-0 to 11-0 Programme as in Delhi I

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
8-0 a.m. Records. 12-0 noon Arti by AIR Artists. 12-5 p.m. Shajahan. 12-15 Sarod and Sarangi: Thumri in Bhairvin. 12-25 Khadim Husain. 12-55 Bhairvin by Trio. 1-5 Music. 3-30 Children's Hour. 6-0 Gangubai of Hubli. 6-30 Vocal and Instrumental Music. 6-50 Mahomed Umer: Sarod solo. 7-0 Master Shridhar. 7-10 Shajahan. 7-25 D. Amel. 7-30 Recitations from Hindustani Poems. 7-35 Allah Rakha. 7-50 Vichitra Been: Gat Durbari Titala. 8-0 Khadim Husain. 8-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra. Composed and conducted by M. Ghaznavi. 8-45 G. N. Durrani. 9-15 Week in Sport. By Talyarkhan. 9-30 News. 9-50 Book Review by Frank Moraes. 10-5 Gangubai of Hubli. Marathi pad 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
8-0 a.m. to 9-0 and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)
6-0 p.m. to 6-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 to 11-0 As in Bombay I. 11-0 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s.)
8-30 a.m. Binapani Mukherjee I. 9-0 Angurbala. 9-20 Panchanon Bhattacharya and Party. 10-5 Music Lesson by P. K. Mallick. 10-45 Stage and Screen by 'Spectator'. 11-0 News. 11-6 Morning Music. 6-0 p.m. Church Service. 7-20 Chittaranjan Roy. 7-45 Binapani Mukherjee II. 8-5 Nitai Ghatak. 8-20 Binapani Mukherjee II: Harmonium Solo. 9-5 Calcutta Symphony Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.43 metres (9,530 kc/s.)
8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)
6-0 p.m. Variety Programme. 7-30 to 10-45 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)
SANKARANTHI PROLOGUE
5-0 p.m. Sattur S. Krishna Iyengar: Vocal. 5-45 Interview with Tram Conductor, (Tamil) by Va Ra. 6-0 Pongalo Pongal, (Tamil) by Deepan. 6-10 Mattu Pongal, (Tamil) by Dr. V. Raghavan. 6-25 Makara Sankaranthi, (Telgu) designed by A. Veerabhadra Rao. 6-40 Sattur S. Krishna Iyengar: Vocal. 7-25 Bhajan by AIR Artists. 7-35 Shrimati Sundarakamakshi: Vocal songs. 8-35 N. V. Krishna Rao: Flute. 9-15 Southern Lights. 9-30 Shrimati Sundarakamakshi: Vocal Light songs. 10-0 N. V. Krishna Rao: Flute.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)
5-0 p.m. to 9-30 As in Madras I. 9-30 Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. 9-45 Celebrated Arias from Grand Opera. 10-0 Aubrey Crichton: Pianoforte. 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)
9-0 a.m. Indian Music. 5-0 p.m. Khabare Atare (Pashto). 6-0 Instrumental interludes. 6-10 Habibullah Kabuli. 6-35 Zubaida Begam: Naat and Naghma. 7-0 Champa kali. 7-5 Habibullah Kabuli. 7-25 Zubaidah Begam: Geet and Ghazal 7-45 Truth and Justice, by Khan Shatir Ghaznavi. 8-0 Habibullah Kabuli. 8-20 Jami-Rangeen. 8-30 Zubaida Begam: Naat and Geet. 8-50 Your Selection. 9-45 Galaxy of Indian Light and Classical Music.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)
10-5 a.m. Abdul Aziz Khan Beenkar of Patiala Shudh todi on the vichitra veena 10-25 Umra Zia Begam. 10-40 Naghma-i-Subh. 10-45 Nirmala Devi.
6-10 p. m. Music. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 Nirmala Devi. 7-15 Abdul Azeez Khan Beenkar. 7-40 Umra Zia Begam. 7-50 Air-voice Orchestra: Naghma 7-55 Abdul Waheed Khan Chishti Sabiri. 8-20 Listeners' Requests. 8-40 Abdul Aziz Khan Beenkar. 9-0 Nirmala Devi. 9-55 Mohammad Iqbal. 9-55 Violin Recital by Sardar Husain. 10-0 Musical Montage. 10-20 Abdul Waheed Khan Chishti Sabiri. 10-40 Umra Zia Begam.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
5-30 p. m. Kushtaribai of Muzarffarpore. 5-50 Ghulam Shabbir. 6-10 N. R. Joshi. 6-30 Adarsh Mahila Sangh Orchestra. 6-40 Mushtaribai of Muzaffarpore. 7-0 N. R. Joshi. 7-20 Mixed Melodies. 7-45 Mushtaribai of Muzaffarpore. 8-0 Kavi Sammelan. 9-5 Adarsh Mahila Sangh Orchestra. 9-45 New Books. Review (Relayed from Madras). 10-0 Ghulam Shabbir. 10-35 N. R. Joshi. 10-45 Mushtaribai of Muzaffarpore.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p. m. Cards on the Table. 7-50 B. B. C. Military Band. 8-20 Recital. By Patricia Rossborough. 8-40 Religious Service. 9-30 News. Weekly Newsletter. Sports. 10-0 Empire Gazette.

CHAMANLAL WITHDRAWS

Punjab Assembly Deputy Speaker Out To Maintain Chair's Dignity

LAHORE Jan. 13.

The Punjab Assembly met in an electrified atmosphere in anticipation of possiblitity of action being taken as a result of yesterday's breeze.

The House and galleries were fairly full.

As soon as the House assembled, Dewan Chamanlal, Deputy leader of the Congress Party, made a statement before the House, in the course of which he said the statements which had appeared in this morning's press about the proceedings last evening were correct. The terms he had employed in reference to the Chair should not have been employed, whatever the Provocation. "Therefore my procedure was to take steps to move "no confidence motion" against the Chair. That will be the constitutional procedure and not the employment of that expression. I shall therefore withdraw that expression and I shall take the necessary steps in due course to utilise the constitutional procedure later."

The Deputy Speaker, accepting the explanation, remarked "I have been performing my duty with the utmost impartiality and I am very glad to hear that the Honourable Member has withdrawn the objectionable expression that he made. I never entertained in my mind any grievance against the Hon. Member, so far as my person is concerned, but surely it is my bounden duty to maintain the dignity of the Chair." He added financially he was a loser by discharging the duties of this Honourable office. He assured the opposition that he never had the slightest idea of favouring the other side. So far as it lay in his power, he was discharging the duties of this office with the utmost integrity and impartiality"

RAJKOT DEADLOCK

Sardar Patel's Advice Sought

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Jan. 13.

Rajkot is again heading for a fight. Mr. Jayantilal Gayantilal Jobanputra, the Third Member of the State Council left for Bardoli to-day to put the State's viewpoint regarding the present deadlock before Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Mr. Nanabhai Bhatt has also accompanied him.

The Agency is being accused of tampering with the Rajkot compromise with a view to keep up the prestige of the Paramount Power. Messrs. Dhebar and Vajubhai, local leaders, left for Bardoli presumably to seek Sardar Vallabhbhai's advice. Mr. Samaldas Gandhi will stay here till the 15th instant on which date he will again interview the Thakore Saheb. Mr. Jobanputra is expected to return on the 15th with Sardar's advice.

Viceroy Visits Inandya Sugar Factory

MYSORE, January 13.

Leaving Bangalore at 11-45 p.m. the Viceregal Party touched Closepet Rural Welfare and Health Training Centre run by Mysore Government. From Closepet the party boarded six waiting motor cars and reached Mandya noted for one of the biggest sugar factories in India, commanding an irrigated area of about 52,000 acres. After a short stay the Viceregal party boarded the special train for Mysore.—A.P.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru asked for a copy of "The Bombay Chronicle" on arrival at Surat on his way to Bardoli. He is seen keenly reading the journal.

Australian Financier Arrested On Board Steamer

Said To Be Involved In Conspiracy To Cheat Several Firms: Remanded To Jail Custody

Mr. John Woolcott Forbes, described as an Australian businessman and financier, and a former Managing Director of the Producers and General Finance Corporation, Ltd., a company incorporated in New South Wales, was arrested on Friday by the Bombay Police on board the s. s. "Strathnaver."

The arrest was a sequel to a cablegram from Sidney received by the Bombay police asking them to arrest the accused. The accused is wanted in Australia on a charge of conspiracy to cheat the Producers and General Finance Corporation and other companies of large sums of money. The police also stated that the extradition proceedings against the accused had been approved by the Attorney General of New South Wales.

The accused was produced this morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate when Mr. O'Gorman, Bar-at-Law, appearing for the accused, applied for bail.

The police, in asking for a remand, produced before the Magistrate the cablegram from Sidney. The police recovered £495 from the accused when he was arrested.

The Magistrate remarked that the acused could not be released unless a substantial party stood security or some amount was deposited as the Cablegram had stated that the accused had cheated various persons of large sums of money.

Mr. O'Gorman stated that the accused was on his way to London to visit his ailing wife and that all the money he had, had been taken by the police, and the accused did not know anyone in Bombay. The accused, he added, had sent Cablegrams to London and Australia for moneys. He described the accused as a wealthy businessman, who, as the managing director of the Producers and General Finance Corporation, had made huge profits. The accused had also landed properties in Australia including a house of the value of fifty thousand pounds.

The expression "large sums of money" used in the cablegram, Mr. O'Gorman said, need not necessarily be a huge sum.

The Magistrate said that he would make a guess to the effect that it would at least be Rs. 10,000.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to jail custody till Tuesday, pending receipt of further instructions from Sidney.

LAND STRUGGLE IN BIHAR

Armed Force Posted; Arrests Continue

(From A Correspondent.)

LAKHISARAI, Jan. 12.

A message from Reora (Dt. Gaya) states that two dozen men of the armed force have been posted at Reora along with the District Magistrate, Gaya. Since yesterday 14 arrests have been made so far.

X'IANS TO LAUNCH SATYAGRAHA

Mission v. Church At Jalalpore

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Jan. 11.

There has been feelings of disaffection between the Mission and the Church at Jalalpore. Indian Christians are identified by a special term of Church. Funds are collected in America it is understood, in the name of the Backward Class people of India, who were induced to embrace Christianity.

The Missionaries have now felt a nausea for this class of Christians, in consequence, it is said they are refused entry in the Church.

On January 8, certain families went to the Church for prayers, when they found it locked. The matter was at once reported to the Police. And finding the situation grave they asked for the assistance of the police and offered prayers under strong police guard.

The matter has been reported to Mahatma Gandhi at Bardoli and Dr. Shah has gone there for getting instructions. It is learned that if the Church remains closed upto Sunday next, the Christians will launch Satyagraha.

Bijapur Delegates To Tripuri

BIJAPUR, Jan. 13.

The following candidates have been elected delegates to the Tripuri Congress from the Bijapur District Congress:— Messrs Sugandhi, M.L.A., Hirachand Shaha, Ganapatchand Shaha, Shamrao Patil, S. S. Sakri, Kanthi (Pleader, Bagalkot), C. I., Ambali, Basaya Puranikmath, Mangalal Shaha and Dhube.

Counting of votes is proceeding in respect of the election of remaining eight delegates.—A.P.

HAGUE Jan. 14.

It is revealed that a hole presumably due to a bullet was discovered in the window of the German Consulate at Rotterdam in November. No attention was paid to the case at the time but it is now being investigated by the German Legation.

CRUEL CONFIDENCE TRICK ON SIMPLE PEDLAR

A Mysterious Man Behind The Swindle

The **"Philosopher's Stone"** has been the dream of all Ages and Climes. It epitomises the universal human craving for easy affluence.

A promise to turn base metal into gold by means of the Philosopher's Stone has been a favourite trick with cheating charlatans in the East as the West. Almost every month, we read reports of prosecutions for such cheating. And, as against every case that comes up before the court of the law. And yet, so weak is the human will, so irresistible is Dame Temptation, that people continue to fall for the trick even now.

I am writing this to bring to the notice of the public a pitiful tale I have just come across. The hopeless victim is a quiet, domesticated man, named Rasiklal. He is a pedlar of silk pieces, and makes an honest living; has a nice little family and home.

You mention the name "BAZIGAR" to him, and he will look suspiciously at you. Tell him you are Bazigar, and Rasiklal will quietly move away.

You see, Rasiklal has been a victim of the Philosopher's Stone trick. It has badly shaken him, and all but completely ruined life.

It is an interesting story indeed. And there is another story about Rasiklal. You have heard of pedlars cheating their customers especially women folks. Rasiklal is not that kind of a cheat. But one day he was himself cheated—and by a woman! A glamorous young woman brought us nearly half his stock of cloth. And while Rasiklal was exhibiting the silk to her, Mohini—that was the woman's name—continued to exhibit her charms to him. Simple soul Rasiklal fell for her and so heavily, that he did not take any money for the goods he had 'sold.'

It was not before his wife asked for the day's accounts, that Rasiklal realised what he had done. He had to confess the Truth. The poor wife was dumbfounded. Finally, she asked: "Did you meet Bazigar by any chance. . . .?"

Who is this Bazigar? Behind that name, lies a fascinating story. Those who feel tempted to learn it, are advised to visit the West End Talkies, Lamington Road.

(Advt.)

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

LOVE CALL WINS CHIEF EVENT

Favourites Routed Again

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Backers experienced another disastrous day yesterday, for a string of surprises characterised the racing. Dahman Fadhil, Bright Lad and Kolhapur were the only well-backed horses to score in a lengthy programme of ten events.

Mr. Eve's Love Call pulled off a 20 to 1 chance in the Mathradas Goculdas Plate, incidentally recording the best performance of his career. A smarter horse than he is given credit for, the son of Apelle trounced very smart opposition which included the old Viceroy's Cup Winner Mas d'Antibes. Cook, with a double in the saddle, was the most successful jockey. His winners were Bright Lad and Wheel of Fortune and on both he displayed sound horsemanship.

Backers were hopelessly at sea in picking out the right pen in the Pali Hill Plate. Neither Lion nor Golden Cap, two of the best-backed in the big field of twenty-five runners, were in the fighting. Gourisankar—a 46 to 1 chance, came from a long way back to beat Barki Beg and Dalli al Iraq. Owned by Mrs. S. Bose, this grey three-year old is obviously a useful type of whom more will be heard.

KOLHAPUR SUCCESS

Strongly represented in the Pali Hill Plate, Division II, the Kolhapur bracket was the market choice. Dahman Fadhil, ridden by Obaid, duly justified the optimism of the public. Always in the front line, he drew away from the others a furlong from home and won well from Bon Jour. Glitter made a late run in the outside and easily dispossessed Tharwath of the minor placing.

In a keenly contested finish for the Manjri Stakes, Bright Lad beat Blue Tinsel narrowly by a neck. He was a popular winner, though lucky to keep the prize, for swerving under pressure close home he interfered with the runner up. However, the anticipated protest did not materialise and backers were able to collect. King's Wine plodded on to fill a minor placing, but Rose Apple failed to take a hand in the fighting after figuring prominently for over six furlongs.

Mr. E. D. Pandole's Menado outclassed a very moderate lot of rivals in the Hadapsur Plate, Div. II. Out for the fourth time this season the six-year-old son with no sort of form to commend him was at long odds. He finished with a surprising burst of speed and held a four length advantage over the late finishing Split Wine at the important end. Night Alarm, the favourite, was the pace maker and kept on to fill a minor placing.

SMART PERFORMER

The course scratching of Saif al Nusser was a pointer for backers who made Mr. A. L. Talib's other candidate Kolhapur the market choice. The smart three-year-old grey recorded an easy success at the expense of Jirnas, Manik Prasad and several others. All going well with him in the meantime this grand galloper should go up to the highest classification.

Mr A. S. Tyebjee's Miss Grenville earned her first winning distinction in the country when capturing the Hadapsur Plate, Division I. A wayward mare, she ran her race out with great determination, holding the late finishing Mademoiselle Eileen by a length. Mark You the favourite, could not manage anything better than a third. King Moab showed plenty of initial speed which he may turn to account before long.

A change of trainers has obviously benefited Cavalier. Running in the colours of Mr. R. K. F Singh and trained by J. Thompson, Cavalier trounced useful opposition in the Swindon Plate, Division II. Inconspicuous for the first half of the journey Field threaded his way through the field, collared Masque and went on to win with ridiculous ease, leaving her previous form far behind. How's That was a place getter but such fancied runner as Monte Carlo, Quidnunc and Apple Jelly were among the beaten others.

GODFREY SADDLES A WINNER

Backers were again failed in their attempt to find the winner of the Swindon Plate for Kingsbury, the market choice, only just scrambled home into the third placing. Victory belonged to Bastion, a 14—1 chance. Selby brought him along with a rattling run on the outside and easily passed Tipperary with better luck through the race Kingsbury might have been nearer the winner. Not too well away he was baulked in his challenging effort close home, and only the vigorous finishing effort of Burn in the saddle put him past Rosewood in the last stride.

Yet another favourite was bowled over when Motky, greatly expected to win the valuable Mathradas Goculdas Plate, failed to figure on the map. Jennings brought off a 20 to 1 shot with Love Call, very capably handled by A. Orme. Lightweights played a bold part, Vidalin figuring as runner-up and Gay Talkie securing third place. Motkey finished a very tired horse and seems to been upset by the early fast pace set by Synagogue. A short spell on the easy list may do him a world of good.

The proceedings concluded with the downfall of yet another favourite when the Kolhapur-owned Mamluk al Iraq failed in his mission in the Cairo Handicap, Division I. A good fourth in his only previous outing and expected to improve on this effort he was one of the first beaten.

Wheel of Fortune greatly fancied by his connections recorded an easy success at the expense of Prince Hilal, Fair Play and several others. On this showing he must be seen to advantage again.

THE PALI HILL PLATE. (Div. I)
Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs, twice 7lbs. oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.
Mrs. S. Bose's GAURISHANKER 7-9, A. Rashid 1
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's BARKI BEG 8-9, Y. S. Khan .. 2
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's DALI AL IRAQ 8-0 M. Jamshir .. 3
Mr. Sale Hasan's WADIA, 7-9, B. K. Irani 4
Won by 1|2 length, neck 1|2 length.
Time: 1min. 25-2|5secs.
Not run: Small Diamond 7-9.
Tote paid Rs. 465 for win, Rs. 100, Rs. 88 and Rs. 66 for places.
Favourite: Kolhapur Bracket.
Winner trained by T. M. Goculdas.

THE PALI HILL PLATE (Div. II)
Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs. oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.
H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAHMAN FADHIL 8-6 Obaid 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's BON JOUR 8-9 Burn 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GLITTER, 8-10, Cook 3
Mr. Shahkir's THARWATH 8-9 Thompson 4
Won by 1-1|4 length, head, 1-1|2 length.
Time: 1min. 23-3|5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 26 and Rs. 29 for places.
Not run: Al Mansoor II 8-10.
Favourite: Dahman Fadhil.
Winner trained by N. D. Bhosle.

THE MANJRI STAKES. Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A".
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's BRIGHT LAD, 8-7, Cook 1
H. E. Sir Roger Lumley's BLUE TINSEL 8-9 Selby 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's KING'S WINE, 7-9, (cd. 7-10), W. Sibbritt 3
Messrs. M. D. Petit & P. D. Bolton's BOAT DRILL 9-2 Field 4
Won by neck, 1 1|2 length, 1 length.
Time: 1min. 44-2|5secs
Tote paid Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and Rs. 26 for places.
Favourite: Bright Lad and Rose Apple.
Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE. (Div. II)
Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 2,000 Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Mr. E. D. Pandole's MENADO 8-1 E. Britt 1
Mrs. M. T. A. Khan's SPILT WINE, 8-11, B. Rook 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's NIGHT ALARM 8-12 Obaid 3
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's RELIABLE, 7-13, (cd. 8-0), Burn 4
Won by 4 lengths, 1 length, 2 length.
Time: 1min. 41-4|5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 210 for win, Rs. 50, Rs. 39 and Rs. 21 for places.
Favourite: Night Alarm.
Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

THE CAIRO HANDICAP. (Div. II)
Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.
Mr. A. L. J. Talib's KOLHAPUR, 8-8, Evans 1
Mr. S. D. Abraham's JIRNAS, 7-12, Cook 2
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's MANIK PRASAD, 8-2, E. Britt 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's GOLD MINE, 8-4, W. Sibbritt 4
Not run: Saif al Nusser 8-10.
Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute, 36 2|5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 37 for win, and Rs. 16, Rs. 17 and Rs. 30 for places
Winner trained by Owner.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE. (Div. I.)
Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 2,000 Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's MISS GRENVILLE, 8-7, J. O'Neale 1
Mr. H. Romer's MADEMOISELLE EILEEN, 9-0, Marrable 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MARK YOU, 8-11, Selby 3
Mr. D. M. Mistry's ROSE OF PERSIA II, 8-7, W. Sibbritt 4
Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute, 41 4|5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 99 for win, and Rs. 23, Rs. 22 and Rs. 15 for places.
Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE SWINDON PLATE. (Div. II.)
Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 900; Third Rs. 450. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's CAVALIER, 8-10, Field 1
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's MASQUE, 7-12, Marrable 2
Mrs. A. Svamvur's HOW'S THAT, 8-9, Rook 3
Mr. R. Higgins' GRENADIER, 8-2, Mendoza 4
Not run: Himat 9-0.
Won by 2 1|2 lengths, shorthead, shorthead.
Time: 1 minute, 28 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 258 for win, and Rs. 108, Rs. 36 and Rs. 48 for places.
Winner trained by J. Thompson.

THE SWINDON PLATE. (Div. I.)
Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 900; Third Rs. 450. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. E. F. Neilson's BASTION, 8-10, Selby 1
Mr. Ravilal Shantidas's TIPPERARY, 9-4, Cook 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's KINGSBURY, 9-0, Burn 3
Mr. F. Amarasuriya's ROSEWOOD, 8-13, Brace 4
Not run: Dancing Comet 8-13, and Cartoon 8-7.
Tote paid Rs. 156 for win, and Rs. 38, Rs. 30 and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE MATHRADAS GOCULDAS PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.
Winner Rs. 10,000; Second Rs. 2,500; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.
Mr. Eve's LOVE CALL, 7-4, (cd. 7-6), Orme 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's VIDALIN, 7-4, (cd. 7-11), Evans 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's GAY TALKIE, 7-7, Mahomed Khan, ... 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CASH, 7-9, E. Britt .. 4
Not run: Rivalli 8-7 and Le Duc 9-2.
Tote paid Rs. 201 for win and Rs. 66, Rs. 53 and Rs. 52 for places.
Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE CAIRO HANDICAP. (Div. I.)
Distance—7 Furlongs
Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,200; Third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.
Mr. Manton's WHEEL OF FORTUNE, 7-12, Cook 1
Messrs M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE HILAL, 9-0, Evans 2
Mr. P. R. Mehta's FAIR PLAY, 7-7, Mahomed Khan 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GOLDEN TICKET, 8-4, E. Britt 4
Not run: Tohalla 8-0.
Tote paid Rs. 52 for win, and Rs. 25, Rs. 55 and Rs. 46 for places.
Winner trained by R. Higgins.

SURPRISING CHANGE IN INDIA'S OUTLOOK

Tremendous Awakening From Non-Violence

"When other old civilisations perished long ago, Indian Civilisation has stood the best of time due to its inherent strength derived from soul force and at a time when science has become a monstrous machine of human destruction in the hands of unscrupulous politicians, it appears that India will be soon a beacon-light to the troubled nations of the world."

Thus observed Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding over a gathering of the Bhatia Mitra Mandal on Saturday evening. Sjt. Purshotamdas Tricumdas delivered a lecture on "Changing India."

The lecturer said that before 1914, peoples of the world believed that the present civilisation had reached its acme and would reign supreme for centuries. But after the world war, a consciousness of the inherent weakness and instability of the present order appeared. The political atmosphere had been surcharged with fear mentality everywhere and every institution was subjected to the test of scrutiny. It was therefore not a matter of surprise that India should also show signs of change.

The speaker described the period that followed the break-up of the Moghal Empire as the dark age, in which Indian Culture and Civilisation were lost. Only twenty years ago, Indian humanity was divided into castes and subcastes, due to the tyrannical operation of the caste-system. He condemned the rigid caste system as the important cause of our present plight.

However, the speaker continued, the changing conditions in other parts of the world and particularly Gandhiji's Satyagraha Movement had their repercussions in bringing about tremendous awakening among the people. The sting of the caste system had weakened, people had grown conscious of their social, political and economic rights, women had come out from their age-long seclusion to brave lathi charges, and a general spirit of questioning was apparent everywhere. People had come to respect persons not for their wealth but for their service and sacrifice in the cause of the country. Jail-life had wrung a great change in the mentality of the people inasmuch as it swept overnight the artificial differences due to the caste-system.

The definition of Swaraj as a stronghold for the vested interests of the Capitalists, Zamindars and Maharajas had given place to new conception of Swaraj of the poor, for eliminating appalling illiteracy and grinding poverty.

The speaker finally appealed to the audience not to rest on the past glories of their ancestors, but every individual should endeavour to contribute his or her quota in building up of the new India of the future

Alibag 'Model' Library

(From Our Correspondent)
ALIBAG, Jan. 14.

At the 22nd annual general meeting of the Alibag General Library and Reading Room, known as model in the District, the annual report was adopted and new office-bearers elected, who are almost same as last year.

The annual report showed that while the income was Rs. 813, the expenditure was Rs. 705. Annual grants of Rs. 100 and Rs. 130 were given by the Alibag Municipality and Sardar Biwalkar. Dr. Dongre and his brother made the Dongre Hall available for housing the library and they were thanked for it.

A branch of the Library is to be shortly started at Varsoli.

Festival Match Sensation

Strong Team Captained By Major Nayudu Make Only 189: Naomal Captures 5 For 13

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Jan. 14.

The four-day festival match commenced to-day in ideal weather, between the Cricket Club of India, and the combined teams of C. P. C. I. and Hyderabad, before 12,000 people. Owing to non-arrival of Kalapesi, Naoomal skippered the C. C. I. team, and the home team was skippered by Major Nayudu.

With four Test match, four Bombay Quadrangular and two C. P. Quadrangular, players the whole side, strange enough, was out for a poor score of 189 runs! After the fall of the second wicket (of Mushtaq Ali) the rot set in, and even the Nayudu Brothers were unable to stop it. Major Nayudu played extra-cautiously, and, in his effort to stop the rot, snicked a ball behind the stumps.

Hindlekar played a faultless innings for his 51, which took him more than 3 hours to complete. Mushtaq Ali was another batsman who by aggressive pulls scored 40 runs in as many minutes, which contained 8 hits to the ropes.

C. S. Nayudu opened well, and sent Amarnath over the ropes magnificently, but, touched a bumper from Mubarak Ali and was caught behind the stumps. After the first change Mubarak Ali bowled exceedingly well, and even Major Nayudu was uncomfortable with his bowling, and, ultimately succumbed.

Naoomal who took for a change from Mubarak Ali sprang a surprise by capturing five wickets, Mankad assisting him near the stumps. The home team batting lasted for 250 minutes. The fielding of the C. C. I. was up to the mark. Amarnath and Meherhomji received applause.

Score:

C. P. C. I. & HYDERABAD XI

Major Nayudu c Meherhomji b Mubarak Ali	15
C. S. Nayudu, c Meherhomji, b Mubarak Ali	13
Mushtaq Ali, b Mankad	40
Ishtiage Ali, b Mubarak Ali	7
Aibara, b Naoomal	11
Bhaya c Mankad, b Naoomal	16
Hajare, c Mubarak Ali, b Mankad	10
Hindlekar b Naoomal	51
P. R. Naidu c Mankad, b Naoomal	1
Zahoorahmad, not out	15
Lateef, c Mankad, b Naoomal	2
Extras	8
Total	189

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Amarnath 31 for nil, Mubarak 36 for 3, Harris 19 for nil, Mankad 43 for 2, Havewalla 34 for nil, Naoomal 13 overs 2 maidens 18 runs 5 wickets.

The C. C. I. opened their innings through Meherhomji and Mankad to the bowling of Major Nayudu and Hazare. Before stumps were drawn Hazare had captured the first two wickets.

Score:

C. C. I. XI

Meherhomji c "C. S." b Hazare	6
Mankad, b Hazare	13
Ranbirsingh (batting)	2
N. D. Thackersey (batting)	3
Total (for 2 wkts.)	25

RATNAGIRI SCHOOL BOARD IMPASSE

(From Our Correspondent)
RATNAGIRI, Jan. 14.

The deadlock created by the non-co-operation of the Ratnagiri School Board with its Administrative Officer still continues.

The School Board has by its resolution directed its Chairman not to sign any papers for the School Board as a protest against the continuance of their Administrative Officer at Ratnagiri inspite of their persistent demand for his transfer elsewhere.

The Pay-bills of Primary Teachers and School Board office staff, not having been signed according to this resolution, they have been put to a severe hardship.

The Chairman has now called a special meeting of the School Board on the coming 19th inst. to reconsider its resolutions passed at the last meeting.

Gondal Ruler Donates Rs. 1 Lakh For Harijan Uplift

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, (By Mail).

On the occasion of his 74th birthday, the Durbar of Gondal announced a sum of Rs. 1 lakh to be earmarked for the uplift of the Harijans in the State. Out of the collections that were made by the leaders on the occasion of the ruler's Golden Jubilee, a decent sum was reserved for this purpose. This fresh donation will go a great way in providing relief to the Harijans.

Mrs. Pandit's Address To Agra University Students

CAWNPORE, Jan. 14.

The Hon. Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit made a strong plea for disciplined behaviour on the part of India's young men and women, while addressing the third conference of Agra University students this afternoon.

P. R. DAS SATISFIED WITH BENGALI-BIHARI RESOLUTION

PATNA, Jan. 14.

Interviewed by the "United Press" for his opinion on the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the Bengali-Bihari Controversy Mr. P. R. Das, President of the Bengali Association said: "Speaking for myself I think that it is entirely satisfactory. Babu Rajendra Prasad by his report made to the Working Committee justified his position as an all-India leader and the Working Committee justified its claim to hold the scale even between province and province. If the Bihar Ministry gives effect to the resolution in the spirit in which it has been passed—as I have every reason to think it will—the Bengali-Bihari controversy will be a thing of the past."—United Press.

Sardar Patel For Baroda

BARODA, Jan. 14.

It has now been decided that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Baroda Prajamandal, will arrive here on January 20. He will address a public meeting on the same day. A meeting of the Working Committee of the Baroda State Prajamandal will be held on January 21. Sardar Patel will leave for Ahmedabad in the evening of January 21.

Brisk preparations are in progress to accord Sardar Patel an enthusiastic reception. It is understood a purse will be presented to him on the occasion.—United Press.

"We are living in the days of turmoil and there is no such thing as sitting on the fence" she said and asked every boy and girl to prepare for joining the forces of progress against reaction.—United Press.

U. P.'S VICTORY OVER SIND

Bombay Qualify For Semi Finals In Tennis Tournament

Saturday's victory of the United Provinces over Sind in the Inter-Provincial Lawn Tennis Tournament, brought them to fight the Semi-final against Bengal. Though Sind appeared to be well on the way in the initial stage, she failed to establish a steady workman like game, inspite of Blake's clever placings and terrific hittings. His partner wasted a lot of easy 'aces' mostly by netting. Although they played aggresssive tennis, it was only hotly contested in the second set. Ghaus Mahomed maintaining the brilliancy of his yesterday's game, played with greatest dash throughout with his usual infinite conference. His partner Y. Singh who was equally skilled to equip himself with his champion game continued completely rattle down their opponents and the game reeled off in quick succession in the first set at 6 : 1. Then followed the tit-bit of the match when there was tense excitement. Fourteen games, however had to be displayed till Ghaus Mahomed scored the last two games which their opponents struggled hard to check, yet the powerful strokes ended in a victory to the United Provinces at 6 : 1 and 8 : 6.

MEHTA MAINTAINS

Even in Singles, the United Provinces established equal honour and fame in J. M. Mehta who maintaining his proper length in his drives played beautifully the base line, almost every attempt bringing him success in his excursions to the net. Bhandary representing Bombay took easily his opponents accurate placing, which finally proved unavailing despite all his efforts in the 2nd set to retrieve his lost fist set by two games. The successive two sets were given off to Mehta which he rightly deserved to own, the victory against the Cambridge Blue being at 8 : 6 and 6 : 3.

BOBB RISES

Heavily laden with spin and high bounding, E. V. Bobb representing Bombay appeared to rise above his failures of last two days' matches. He indeed established his old game once again, by securing a easy victory over reputed D. D. Shaw of the Central Provinces who appeared to be ill-disposed today. He was given a easy defeat at 6 : 2, and 6 : 2.

DOUBLES

The Doubles that was suspended yesterday, owing to want of proper light, between Bombay and Central Provinces continued today which ended in a victory to Bombay at 5 : 2 and 7 : 2, thus qualifying Bombay for the semi-finals.

Semi-Finals:—

Punjab V. Central Provinces.
Bombay.
Bengal V. United Provinces.
Sindh.

INDORE TO OBSERVE ANTI-FEDERATION DAY

(From A Correspondent).
INDORE, Jan. 13.

A meeting of the workers of the Central India Civil Liberties Union was held last night under the presidentship of Mr N. M. Karandikar.

It was decided to observe January 26 as Anti-Federation day as recommended by the All India Students' Conference.

It is also decided to take strong action immediately to check the faulty preparation of the Municipal Voters list for the Municipal Council Elections of the year 1940.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Jan 14

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st Nov	Difference to Normal
Agra	74	39	—	—	—0.6
Amraoti	82	60	—	—	—1.3
Akola	85	61	—	—	—1.3
Ahmedabad	84	60	—	—	—0.2
Ajmer	71	40	—	—	—0.6
Ahmednagar	86	61	—	—	—1.1
Ambala	73	41	—	—	—1.7
Benares	77	46	—	0.1	—0.6
BOMBAY	90	71	—	1.1	+0.6
Bangalore	78	60	—	0.7	—2.9
Baroda	86	55	—	—	—
Belgaum	83	64	—	1.1	—1.0
Bijapur	85	64	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	84	51	—	—	—0.3
Calcutta	81	54	—	0.1	—0.8
Cawnpore	79	47	—	—	—0.9
Calicut	90	73	—	1.5	—5.2
Colombo	84	22	T	14.2	—4.9
Cochin	89	75	—	6.7	—2.0
Delhi	73	43	—	—	—0.8
Dehra I. Khan	76	40	—	—	—0.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	83	58	—	—	—1.4
Hyderabad (Sd.)	76	50	—	—	—0.2
Indore	77	48	—	—	—0.7
Jhansi	76	43	—	—	—0.6
Jubbulpore	79	43	—	—	—1.3
Jaipur	73	42	—	—	—0.5
Karwar	89	67	—	1.8	—0.4
Karachi	79	57	—	0.2	—0.1
Khandwa	85	53	—	—	—1.0
Lucknow	76	46	—	—	—0.7
Lahore	70	37	—	—	—0.8
Multan	74	40	—	—	—0.4
Mysore	83	62	—	1.0	—2.2
Madras	88	69	—	3.2	—17.6
Marmagoa	89	72	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	85	58	—	0.1	—0.8
Mangalore	93	75	—	2.1	—1.6
Nagpur	83	52	—	—	—1.5
Patna	77	49	—	—	—0.5
Peshawar	65	41	—	1.0	—0.3
Poona	88	57	—	0.3	—0.9
Rangoon	90	72	—	10.1	+6.8
Ratnagiri	87	72	—	2.9	+1.9
Rajkot	83	55	—	—	—0.3
Srinagar	37	26	—	1.8	—1.5
Simla	53	41	—	0.9	—1.5
Surat	90	65	—	—	—0.3
Trichinopoly	84	72	T	4.3	—4.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14-1-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .008 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.4 degrees 9.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 70.8 degrees 4.0 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 114 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) Trace

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14-1-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Speeding Up French Aircraft Construction

PARIS (By Mail).

The big Blerict Aircraft Works are, by a decree appearing in the official journal, expropriated for incorporation in a nationalised aircraft company.

The expropriation is in accordance with a decree adopted last year in connection with the French campaign for speeding up aircraft construction.

Mr. Chamberlain was received in Rome by Englishmen singing: "He is a jolly good fellow...." That's just what Hit., Muss. and Franco are thinking and the tune to which they are marching.

MAHATMA ON BAN ON JAMNALALJI

"It Is An Abuse, Pure And Simple Of The Law"

Mahatma Gandhi writes in 'Harijan.':—

The ban on Jamnalalji makes curious reading! Here it is:

"To
Seth Jamnalal Bajaj
of Wardha (C. P.)

Whereas it has been made to appear to the Jaipur Government that your presence and activities within the Jaipur State are likely to lead to a breach of the peace, it is considered necessary in the public interest and for the maintenance of public tranquility to prohibit your entry within the Jaipur State.

You are, therefore, required not to enter Jaipur territory until further orders.

By order of the Council of State
(Sd) M. ALTAF A. KHERIE,
Secretary, Council of State,
Jaipur."

He is the last person whose presence anywhere can be a danger. He has ever been known as a peace-maker. He has enjoyed the happiest relations with the official world. His worth was so much recognised that he was awarded the title of Rai Bahadur in 1916 or thereabouts. This he returned during the non-co-operation days. He is one of the best known merchants in the commercial world. He is a banker besides being a commercial magnate. Though an ardent Congressman he has never been known as "an agitator." He is foremost in constructive work and social reform. True he has the courage of hs convictions and has more than once staked his all for these. He is never afraid of prison. Obvious the description given in the order served upon Jamnalalji is false and wholly inapplicable to him. It will be probably urged that the wording is a mere formality, and that without it the order could not be legally served upon him. If that be so, it proves conclusively that persons like Jamnalalji were never meant by the law to be affected by it. It is an abuse, pure and simple, of the law to keep a person like Jamnalalji out of Jaipur or any other part of the country.

And the humorous part of it all is that Jamnalalji had to be described in the order as 'of Wardha.' As a matter of fact he belongs to the Jaipur State, has property there, and has many relations residing there.

It is to such an order that Jamnalalji has submitted wholly on my advice. There was a rumour that he might be arrested if he attempted to enter Jaipur. He had therefore consulted me as to his duty if an order was served on him. His co-workers of Jaipur had held that he should defy any such order there and then. I held a contrary opinion. And I have no cause to regret my opinion. The order, I reasoned with myself, would be a mad act. Mad people should not be taken at their word. They should be given time to cool down. I understand that great preparations were made in anticipation of the arrest. There must have even been a kind of disappointment when the arresting party discovered that they were not to have their prey.

Jamnalalji has lost nothing by waiting and reasoning with the authorities and telling them that they have acted wrongly and hastily. As a responsible man and Jaipur subject, it was perhaps his duty to give them time to reconsider their decision. If they do not, and Jamnalalji decides, as he must, to defy the order, he will do so with added moral strength and prestige and it is moral strength that counts in non-violent action.

PRECURSOR TO REPRESSION

Let it be known that the Maharaja is merely a tool in the hands of his ministers who are all outsiders and some of them English. They know nothing of the people or the country. They are, as it were, imposed upon them. Jaipur talent is at a discount, though before the foreigners came, Jaipur was somehow or other able to hold its own as a State. I had reason to remark last week on the sorry figure the English Dewan cut in Rajkot during his very brief term of office. At least the act of the Jaipur Council consisting of outsiders is a sorry exhibition of irresponsibility and ineptitude. The externment of one man, however great, may appear to be insignificant. But events may prove that it was a foolish and costly affair, if not much more. For the reader may not know that there is a Praja Mandal in Jaipur which has been working under Jamnalalji's inspiration for the past six years. Jamnalalji is its present President. The Mandal is a strong organization containing responsible men as its members and has a good record of constructive work to its credit. The Mandal will have to do its duty if the ban is not removed. For the ban is, it is said, a precursor of stopping even the constructive and constitutional activities of the Mandal. The authorities cannot brook the growing influence of a body which aims at responsible government in Jaipur under the aegis of the Maharaja no matter by means howsoever honourable. It seems to be the precursor also of a ruthless policy of stopping all activities of bodies having political ambition in any shape or form. And rumour has it that it is a concerted policy on the part of the Rajputana States. Whether it is true only of Jaipur or all the other States, it is sufficiently ominous, and Jamnalalji and the people of Jaipur are in honour bound to resist it with all the strength at their command, no doubt consistently with the Congress creed of non-violence and truth.

ITALIAN MOSLEMS FOR MECCA

ROME, (By Air Mail).

Some 2,000 Italian Muslim subjects from Libya and Italian east Africa are expected to take part early next year in the annual pilgrimage to Mecca.

Two ships are being supplied by the Italian Government and particular attention is to be given to the pilgrims' comfort on the voyage.

The pilgrims will reach the port of Jeddah on January 20 and will then proceed to Mecca and Medina, where they will be lodged in the Italo-Muslim Hospices there.—Reuter.

Kolhapur Assessment To Be Brought Into Line With British

(From Our Correspondent),
KOLHAPUR, Jan. 14.

The Kolhapur Diwan issued another notification last evening saying that the Maharaja will consider the demand of equalizing Shirol Peta assessment with the British territory assessment after receiving a report from the Diwan within one month.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

With the General Board election and election of the committees over, the interest in the Bandra Municipal area has now been diverted to the election of a new School Board for schools in the Bandra Municipal area. The dates for elections are January 23 and 24, at 7 p.m. in the Municipal Hall.

There are 12 seats on this School Board,—five for Special Interests and seven General.

The five for Special Interests are divided as follows: One seat for Muslims; one seat for Women; two seats for Educationists and one seat for depressed classes.

18 nominations were registered and filed. The candidates whose papers are filed are as follows:—

Five Congress candidates; seven candidates from the Progressive or the Group in Power; and five Independent Candidates, including the two Independent Members of the Bandra Municipal Board.

The election of the seven general seats, I understand, will be very keenly contested. Informed circles believe that out of five Congress candidates 4 will be successful.

BANDRA COUNCILLOR HONOURED

Mr. Ratanchand Seshmal Semlani the first Municipal Corporator from the Marwari Community, was honoured on Monday last by the Merchant Community at Mahim.

Mr. Ratanchand replied in suitable words and thanked the Merchant community.

Delegates To Tripuri Session

Latest List Of Candidates In To-day's Election

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement in regard to to-day's election of delegates to the Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress:

Except in Mandvi (B) Ward, the poll will take place in the remaining six wards at the places already announced as under:—

Fort: "A" Ward: Mangrol Mansion, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bhuleshwar; "C" Ward: Liberty School Compound, behind Gold-filled Leather Works, Princess Street.

Girgaum: "D" Ward: People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Bombay.

Byculla: "E" Ward: Rao Saheb Raoji Sojpal & Sons' Compound, next to Savta Mali Hall, Opp. Byculla Rly. Station, Parel Road.

Parel: "F" Ward: (i) R. M. Bhatt High School, Gokhale Society Lane, near Parel Tram Terminus. (For members whose names have been included in the general "F" Ward Roll.)

(ii) Nappoo Hall, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly. (For Members whose names have included in the "Matunga" Roll).

Dadar: "G" Ward: Shivaji Park Open Maiden, Dadar.

The time of poll is from 6 to 11 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning and from 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the evening. In the case of "E", "F" and "G" Wards, the time will be from 8 to 11 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning and from 3 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the evening.

LATEST LIST OF CANDIDATES

The following is the list of candidates after withdrawals and disqualifications:

A WARD CONSTITUENCY:
1 SEAT

1. Sjt. Joachim Aranha
2. „ Madan Shetty
3. „ Soonderdas Motarjee

C WARD CONSTITUENCY
4 SEATS

1. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai
2. „ Janardhan Shankar Mahimkar
3. „ Kameshwar Gagji Vyas
4. „ Manilal J. Sheth
5. „ Nagindas T. Master
6. „ Shrilal Maganlal Bhatt
7. „ Yusuf Meherally

D WARD CONSTITUENCY
5 SEATS

1. Sjt. Asoka Mehta
2. „ Baburao Krishnaji Gholap
3. „ D. S. Babrekar
4. „ Gunvantlal V. Kapadia
5. „ K. F. Nariman
6. „ M. R. Masani
7. „ P. R. Lele
8. „ Ramrao S. Padbidri
9. „ S. K. Patil

E WARD CONSTITUENCY
3 SEATS

1. Sjt. Keshav Laxman Borkar
2. Dr. M. R. Shetty
3. Sjt. R. K. Achrekar
4. „ S. L. Silam

F WARD CONSTITUENCY
4 SEATS

1. Sjt. B. N. Maheshwari
2. „ C. K. Narayanswamy (Symbol: Bugle).
3. „ K. S. Parmeshwaran (Symbol: Sun)
4. „ L. V. Kondaya (Symbol: Cart)
5. „ Jagdish Chandra Maitra
6. „ S. B. Mahadeshwar
7. „ Sorab S. Batliwala
8. Dr. Vasudeo Balkrishna Korgaonkar
9. Sjt. Kashi Prasad Singh

G WARD CONSTITUENCY
5 SEATS

1. Sjt. Gangadhar Moreshwar Adhikari
2. „ I. S. Patel
3. „ Mewalal Shitalprasad
4. „ Mulraj Karsondas
5. „ Nagesh Achut Shenai
6. „ Purshottam Trikamdas
7. „ Rajaram Panday
8. Smt. Shantabai Vengasarkar
9. Sjt. Shitala Prasad N. Sharma
10. „ Tajuddin F. Ajmeri
11. „ V. M. Nagwekar
12. „ V. R. Dige

SYSTEM OF VOTING

The system of voting if by Proportional Representation by cumulative vote. Each voter has as many votes as the seats allotted to his ward. He will get these in the shape of perforated tickets. He can give all his votes to one candidate or distribute them among more than one according to his choice.

The candidates and their authorised agents would be given special badges which they have to wear while in the Polling Station. These can be had from the Polling Officer at the Polling Station before the poll starts.

WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATURES

The following candidates contesting the Congress delegates' election from this city which comes off to-day, have withdrawn from the contest:—

"A" WARD: Mr. JOACHIM ARANHA.
"C" WARD: Mr. V. B. SRINIVAS BAGARKA.
"D" WARD: Mr. V. B. KARNIK.
"E" WARD: Mr. ABDUL HAMID.

TALATI'S APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION

Charge Of Breach Of Trust

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, January 14.

Gajanan Ramchandra Karkhanis, a late Talathi from Bassein Taluka has yesterday filed an appeal in the Court of the Thana Sessions Judge, Mr. M. A. Bhave, against the conviction and sentence of one day's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees 100 passed against him by the Bassein First Class Magistrate, Mr. A. M. Bokhari, for an offence of criminal breach of trust inasmuch as the accused was alleged to have committed breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 85 and odd received by him from several Khatedars from the villages in his charge

Remanded To Police Custody

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Pandoo Hari, Bhikoo Rama, Parsha Jayram, Parsha Shiwoo and Baboo Yesoo who were arrested by the Mahim Police on January 13 for pelting stones at a 'pan' shop and injuring its owner Ramswaroop Sukhnandan who plies his trade at Sorab Lane, were to-day remanded into police custody until January 28 by the Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, Bhoiwada, Dadar.

Head Of Sino-Soviet Association

CHUNGKING (By Mail).

Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Chinese Legislative Yuan, who visited London last year and later Mascow, when he conferred with M. Stalin, has been re-elected President of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association, at its annual conference here.

Mr. Wu Yu-chang, prominent leader of the Chinese Communist Party, was elected a member of the Board of Directors. The Conference dispatched a "message of respect" to General Chiang Kai-shek and M. Stalin—Reuter.

SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY

Jubilee Celebrations

The following is the programme of the Jubilee celebration:—

16TH JANUARY 1939—MONDAY—Inaugural Address by the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, 5-15 p.m. Garden Party 6-30 p.m.

17TH JANUARY 1939—TUESDAY—Unveiling of the busts of late Mr. T. N. Malvi and Rao Bahadur K. G. Desai by the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, Government of Bombay 9 a.m.

18TH JANUARY 1939—WEDNESDAY MORNING—Girls' High School Gathering, President, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, B.A., Parliamentary Secretary, Education Department, Goverment of Bombay.

Laying the foundation stone of the South Wing of the building of the Sarvajanik High School for Girls, Surat.

19TH JANUARY 1939—THURSDAY EVENING—Drawing and Design Class and the Sarvajanik Industrial School Gathering. President, Mr. P. B. Adwani. (Exhibition also to be opened).

20TH JANUARY 1939—FRIDAY MORNING—Haripura School Gathering. President, The Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa. President, Bombay Legislative Council.

21ST JANUARY 1939—SATURDAY MORNING—N. G. Jhaveri Jain High School Gathering, President, Acharya Dr. Anandshanker Dhruva.

22ND JANUARY 1939—SUNDAY—Parents' Day of the T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High and Middle Schools.

23RD JANUARY 1939—MONDAY EVENING. — Gopipura Middle School Gathering. President, Mr. H. M. Mehta, Solicitor, Bombay.

24TH JANUARY 1939—TUESDAY—(1) T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School Gathering—Morning. President, The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Government of Bombay. (2) Dinner of the past and present students.—Evening.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT DHARAMPUR

Memorial To Late Maharani To Be Raised

(From A Correspondent)

DHARAMPUR, Jan. 13.

A crowded public meeting of the Citizens of Dharampur of all castes and communities was held on Radha Krishna's temple grounds at 11 a. m. this morning to express their sense of profound grief on the sad and premature demise of Her Highness the Maharani Saheb A. S. Manharkunverba Saheb which sad event took place in Bombay on 8th January and to offer their heartfelt condolences to His Highness the Maharana Saheb and other members of the Ruling Family.

Mr. Navroji Hormasji Doongaji presided.

The condolence resolution of the meeting was moved by pleader Mr. Jamiatram Narbheram Adhvaryu, recording their profound grief on the sad and premature demise of the Maharani Saheb and offering their heartfelt condolences to His Highness and to the other members of the Ruling Family.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Gulabchand Makanji, one of the prominent Khatedars of Dharampur who endorsed everything which the previous speaker had said. The second resolution prayed for eternal peace to the saintly soul of the departed lady and the third appointed a deputation of nine people to wait upon His Highness and submit to him the letter of condolence adopted at the meeting.

It was also decided to raise a suitable memorial to perpetuate the memory of the deceased.

Unwalla Dismissed

Alleged Sequel To Silk Fraud Case

The "Chronicle" understands that one Head Appraiser of the Bombay Customs, has been dismissed by the Board of Revenue.

The case against him was pending for the last six months as he was alleged to have been involved with two other appraisers in what is called a silk fraud case.

The other two appraisers, who were alleged to be his accomplices were dismissed a few months ago by the Collector of Customs, but investigations against the Head Appraiser concerned, it is said were made both by the Collector of Customs and the Board of Revenue at Delhi. The latter has passed final orders for the dismissal of the head appraiser.

He had put in 20 years' service in the Bombay Customs.

"SATURDAY REVIEW"

A new English Weekly called "Saturday Review" will be started in Bombay from 4th February, 1939. It will be printed and published at The Advocate of India Press, 21 Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Dr. G. Y. Chitnis holds the editorial charge while progressive writers like Mr. A. A. Kanekar, B.A., LL.B., Mr. Shamrao Oak, Mr. Prabhakar Padhye will be among the regular contributors. The famous astrologer from Malvan, Mr. Vasant Ladoba Bhapankar will give his astrological forecast for the paper every week. The price for single copy is One Anna and Annual subscription is Rs. 3-8.

OPENING OF TELUGU SCHOOL

The Telugu School started by the Worli Social Welfare Society was opened on Saturday afternoon by Rao Bahadur J. K. Mehta, ex-Dewan of Dhond State, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, who was to have presided but was unable to attend the ceremony due to indisposition. He was proposed by Mr. Anklesaria, one of the Secretaries.

The Blind Boy's Orchestra started the function with "Janamana-gana" song. Thereafter the Secretary, Mr. A. Rao read the report of the school.

The report was translated into Hindi and Marathi by Messrs Bolan and Naik respectively. It stressed upon the need of financial assistance from the popular Congress Ministry and the Municipality.

The speakers emphasised that the school catered for children who were born and lived by the side of gutters and on footpaths. As such it deserved sympathy and encouragement from the generous public. The speakers appealed to those present and to the Congress Government and the Municipality to give the school the assistance it needed.

The school was formally declared open by the President who made a brief speech which ran on similar lines.

Mr. R. K. Anklesaria then thanked the audience in suitable terms and the function concluded with the singing of the Vande Mataram.

NEW YORK COTTON NINE POINTS UP

Silver Improve On Scattered Purchases And Covering

BETTER ACTIVITY IN GROUNDNUTS

BOMBAY, January 14.

NEW YORK COTTON

To-day, the cotton showed good activity on account of trade buying to fill requirements. However, the enquiry was restrained pending legislative developments.

BULLION

London Silver price ruled firm on good buying support from speculators. Gold price was fixed lower by 1 1/2d.

In the local silver market, on scattered purchases and covering, prices gathered momentum. There was very little activity in gold.

CROUNDNUTS

There was considerable activity on better local enquiry. Up-country centres also showed good interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

	New York, Jan 14
Previous closing	8.33
To-day's opening	8.39
Differences	+06
To-day's closing	8.42
Difference	+09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

	Liverpool, Jan 14
Previous closing	4.83
To-day's opening	4.82
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	4.83
Difference	nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 158-8
July August	Rs. 159-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 14

The New York cotton displayed moderate activity with trade fair buyers in order to fill requirements, but the general enquiry was restrained pending legislative developments.

The trading in March commenced at 8.39 i.e. six points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and good trade support while subsequently the renewed buying appeared and prices were well maintained. March finally closed at 8.42.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Jan 14

The local cotton market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 14

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.31/8.31) 8.39/8.39
May (8.07/8.07) 8.16/8.15
July (unquoted) 7 91/7.90

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 14

American January (4.84) 4.86
American March (4.81) 4.83
Egyptian January (7.02) 7.03
Egyptian March (6.87) 6.88

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Jan 14

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop January February (£20 3/16 sellers) £20 5/16 paid and value
Dundee January (£23 1/4) £23 1/4
Lightning January (£22 1/4) £22 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/16 paid and value) 8 paid and buyers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Jan 14
Previous closing	4.67 1/16
To-day's opening	4.67 7/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.67 9/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Jan 14
Previous closing	4.67.03
To-day's opening	4.67.03
To-day's closing	4.67.43

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Jan 14
Previous closing	177.40
To-day's opening	177.37
To-day's closing	177.31

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 14

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.67.03 and then rose to 4.67.34 on scattered buying with movements thereafter being narrow.

Franc opened at 177.37 and continued very steady with hardly any variations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.253) 13.245
New York on Bombay (34.91) 34.92
Berlin on Bombay (86 7/8) 86 7/8
London on Milan (88.75) 88.82
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/8 nominal) 0-8 7/16 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-11) £7-8-9 1/2
Silver (20 1/4d) 20 1/2d

Forward April June (8 3/16 paid and sellers) 8 1/8 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay January February (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£12 9/16 sellers) 12 9/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata January (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

London, Jan 13

Tin (£216 1/4 buyers £216 1/2 sellers. Barely steady) £216 1/4 buyers £216 3/4 sellers. Barely steady
Lead (£14 1/2 buyers £14 9/16 sellers. Barely steady) £14 5/8 buyers £14 3/4 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£47 3/4 to £48 3/4) £48 to £49
Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 14

General Motors (dol 46 3/8) dol 46 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31 1/4) dol 31 3/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 63) dol 64 1/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 116 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Jan 14

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Speculators bought. India also bought. Small offerings. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Jan 14
Spot	(20 1/4d) 20 1/2d+1/4
Forward	(19 7/8d) 20 1/16d+3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 14

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-11) £7-8-9 1/2

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 14

3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 98/1/6 at 2 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £89 3/4.

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday, January 4, £89 1/2
Thursday, January 5, £89 1/2
Friday, January 6, £89 1/2
Monday, January 9, £89 1/2
Tuesday, January 10, £89 3/4
Wednesday, January 11, £90
Thursday, January 12, £89 3/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

	Bombay, Jan 14
Silver ready	52 13 6
Silver Maha	52 10 6
Silver Fagan	52 8 6

GOLD

Gold ready	37 2 9
Gold Maha	37 3 9
Gold Fagan	37 4 9
Sovereign	23 13 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 14

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March quoting at 56 1/2d. The trading was quiet and uninteresting owing to lack of fresh news from abroad.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Jan 14

The Liverpool wheat market closed with March being quoted at 56 1/8d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 14

The Stock Exchange remained closed to-day.

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 13th January, 1939, amounted to £1,455,000.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan 14

London market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £43-5-0
Standard copper 3 months £43-10-0
Electrolytic copper £49-0-0
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 40-8-0
Copper sheets Rs. 48-10-0
Tone: Steady.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan 14

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		130	127	124	121
Punjab		130	127	124	121
Rajputana		132	129	126	123
Oomra No. 3	156	153	150	147	
C P No. 1	172	169	166	163	
C P No. 2	163	160	157	154	

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reduced Govt. Offerings Owing To Inflow Of Revenue

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 14

On Money Market easy conditions prevailed and operators repayed without difficulty sums borrowed to carry over commitments of 1938 to 1939.

The inflow of tax revenue is enabling the Government to reduce its offerings of Treasury Bills, but this step is not over popular in the market as it tends to cause a setback on average rate, which was exemplified in this week's tender, when the rate dropped from 11 sh. to 10/8d. per cent.

Wall Street closed strong.

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR STEADY

CALCUTTA, Jan 14

Jutes ruled quiet but steady and business also restricted some extent. Coals easier. Teas not much doing. Miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel declined further to-day so also Steel Corporation of Bengal ord shares due to selling pressure. Other industrials on the other hand kept more or less unaltered. Government securities quiet.

To-day's closing quotations upto 1-30 p.m.:—

Government securities: Three per cent Government paper 88/6 small lot; three and half per cent Government paper 98/1; four per cent 1960/70 loan 111/3.

Bank: Reserve 115/8 e div.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan pref 107; Hardwar Dehra 125.

Coals: Bengal 327; Dhemo Mail 12/10; Equitable 34/10; Mundulpoor 8/14; New Beerbhoom 16/8; West Jamuria 32/10.

Jutes: Albion 192 small lot; Belvedere 350; Caledonian 362 small lot; Ganges 211/8; Howrah 52/4; India 285; Kamarhatty 475; Megna 24/12; Nuddea 40/8; Presidency 3/8; Union 355.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/15; Consolidated Tin 6/7 ex div; Indian Copper 2/2; Rhodesia Copper 1/8; Dalmia Cement ord 9/8; Ditto pref 95 small odd lot; Saran Engineering 5/6; Indian Iron and Steel 28/8; Steel Corpn ord 10/12; B I Corpn ord 3/2; British Ceylon Corpn 6/6 ct; Indo Burma Petrol pref 125 ex div ct; Ditto ordy 109 small lot; Orient Paper 7/2; Star Paper 7/12; Titaghur Paper 'A' ordy 13/13 odd lot; Midnapore Zemindary 76 small lots; Cawnpore Sugar 18/4.

Tea shares: Central Cachar 63 small lot.—A. P.

Produce Receipts

	Bombay, Jan 14	
Khandesh	752	bales.
Central India	2,737	bales.
Barsi Nugger	1,367	bales.
Hyderabad Gaorani	89	bales.
Berar	2,203	bales.
Central Provinces	351	bales.
Dhollera	577	bales.
Rajputana	751	bales.
Sind Punjab	4,117	bales.
Broach	161	bales.
Coompta Dharwar	31	bales.
Westerns Northerns	207	bales.
East Africans	1,490	bales.
Total	14,833	bales.

New York Sugar

	New York, Jan 13
March	1.90
May	1.95
July	1.99
September	2.02

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

	London, Jan 13
February	£10 6 3
March	£10 7 6

Wheat Liverpool

	Liverpool, Jan 13
March	56 5/8d.
May	56 2/8d.
March	53 1/8d. New
May	53 7/8d New
July	55 1/8d. New

Wheat Chicago

	Chicago, Jan 13
May	dol 0.68 3/4
July	dol 0.68 3/4
September	dol 0.69 5/8

Bombay Sugar

	Bombay, Jan 14
Ready Javas	Rs. 15 6 0
Shipment Jan March	5 14 0
Shipment April June	6 1 6
Shipment July Sept	6 4 0
Kesar	15 1 0
Saraya	15 2 0
Java Spot	F 6.65

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 157/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs 156/12 on scattered selling. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to Rs. 157/12 but later on the market was steady at Rs. 157/8 with a moderate business. To-day being "Makar Sankranti" the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—				
Broach April/May	Rs.	157	8	0
Broach J/A.		158	8	0
Fine M. G.—				
Oomra D/J.		145	12	0
Oomra March		144	6	8
Oomra May		145	0	0
F. G. M. G.—				
Bengal D/J.		120	8	0
Bengal March		120	2	0
Bengal May		121	0	0

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 12th Jan.	16,532
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	688,959
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	542,085
Increase	146,874

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
March 107 May 123 July 126 Oct. 132 Dec. 136 at Cross Rate 4.67 1/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 157/8—Liverpool May 1939 4.79 Rs. 51 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1939 158/8—Liverpool July 1939 4.68 Rs. 45 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 157/8—New York May 8.09 Rs. 35 at Cross Rate 4.67 1/16

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1939 158/8—New York July 7.84 Rs. 28 at Cross Rate 4.67 1/16

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Jan. 14.

March	53.00
April	53.00

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1 1/2d. to £7-8-11. London Paris Exchange rate advanced 22 points at 177.40 and Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.67 1/16. London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 20 1/4d. for spot and forward price was marked down 1/16d. to 19 7/8d. Speculators sold. India bought at the decline. Later on there were buyers at 1/16 over fixed rates, but sellers were reserved. New York spot silver was 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 53-6-0 and forward was Rs. 52-7-0. In the local market there was slightly better enquiry and rates hardened owing to scarcity of offerings and fears of import duty on silver. Gold was quiet with a restricted business.

GOLD				
Ready		37	3	0
Maha delivery		37	4	3
Maha Tejimandi		0	3	3
Fagan delivery		37	5	3
Fagan Tejimandi		0	6	6
SILVER				
Ready		52	13	0
Maha delivery		52	10	0
Maha Tejimandi		0	10	0
Fagan delivery		52	9	0
Fagan Tejimandi		1	5	0

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 13.

Spot	20 1/4
Forward	19 7/8

LONDON GOLD
London, Jan. 13.

Go'd bars fine per oz	£7-8-11

LONDON METALS

London, Jan. 13.

Copper	£43	7	6
Lead	£14	17	6
Spelter	£14	2	6
Tin	£217	5	0

LONDON SUGAR

London, Jan. 13.

March	6s 2 3/4d.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Jan. 13.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan-Feb. sellers	21/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan-Feb. sellers	23/4 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels Jan. sellers	22/3

Tata Steel Shares Quiet

SCATTERED BUYING AND COVERING

Narrow Session With Restricted Business

BOMBAY: JAN. 14.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market again ruled easy on increased selling influenced by negative result of British Premier's mission to Italy and unsettled European political situation. U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 1-1/8 and Anaconda Coppers declined dol. 5/8.

The local market after a severe collapse yesterday managed to display steady tone as a result of cessation of selling pressure.

Fresh support was negligible in view of political situation, but shorts were inclined to cover which gave tone to the market.

The local market will remain closed on Monday for Forward business on account of "Valan."

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 1,367 against last closing at Rs. 1,377 and declined to Rs. 1,347 on stale long liquidation. At the decline Professional covering appeared which hardened prices and managed to go over the last closing level. Cotton Mill shares were fairly steady but business was restricted. Associated Cement shares changed hands at Rs. 115, while there was some increased selling in Bellapur Sugar shares. Towards the close there was increased selling and prices of Tata Steel Dfds. declined to Rs. 1,370 and Ordinary were placed at Rs. 293-8.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

100	Ahmd. Advance	419	6	
200	BOMBAY DYEING	878	12	
100	CENTURY	239	0	
100	CENTRAL INDIA	233	0	
100	COLABA	143	0	
100	Coorla	95	0	
250	David	75	0	
250	Dawn	320	0	
1	E. D. Sassoon	0	4	9
100	Finlay	115	0	
100	GOKAK	147	0	
1,000	Hindustan	1.705	0	
100	Indore	55	0	
100	Khatau	117	8	
100	KOHINOOR	265	0	
150	Laxmi	515	0	
250	Madras United	35	0	
100	Morarji	135	0	
250	Model	52	4	
50	MYSORE	89	0	
200	NEW GREAT	220	0	
100	Oosmanshahi	40	0	
100	PHOENIX	223	0	
25	Sassoon Silk	74	0	
1,000	Sholapur	3225	0	
50	SIMPLEX	77	8	
100	SWADESHI	219	0	
100	Swan	105	8	
500	Vishnu	1205	0	
1,000	Westerns	860	0	
	BANKS			
50-100	Baroda	115	8	
25-50	Central	32	12	
500	Imperial	1577	8	
125-500	Imp. Conty.	384	6	
50-100	India	149	0	
100	Reserve Bank	114	8	
5	Unions	5	15	
	CEMENTS			
100	Associated	XD114	12	
	INSURANCE			
100	Empire	685	0	
15-100	Jupiter	13	0	
20	Mercantile	52	8	
15-100	New India	36	14	
200	Oriental	4300	0	
10-50	Vulcan	7-3-0		
	ELECTRIC			
10	Ah Old	134	12	
10	Ajmer	11	14	
50	Bombay Tram	120	4	
100	Bombay Suburban	145	4	
10	Broach	9	12	
100	Karachi	190	0	
100	Poona	170	10	
100	Surat	180	0	
100	TATA HYDRO	150	0	
100	TATA POWERS	1267	8	
	RAILWAYS			
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	955	0	
100	C. Province	99	8	
100	Dn Baramati	103	12	
100	Gujarat	99	8	
100	Mandra Bhon	102	0	
100	Pachora Jamner	95	0	
100	Sara Serajganj	104	0	
500	Tapti Valley	750	0	
	MINING			
9	Burma Corp	5	15	
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	2	0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28	8	
10	Shivrajpur	44	12	
70	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1370	0	
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	293	12	
	MISCELLANEOUS			
100	ALCOCK	325	0	
10	Air Services	9	0	
60	BELAPUR SUGAR	178	12	
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep	840	0	
150	BOMBAY STEAM	219	0	

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Bombay Dyeing (873/12) 872 867 876 881 878 880 879/12
Century 239/8) 238 237 240 239
Central India (234) 233 228 233
Kohinoor (262/8) 262 261 265 264 265/8 265
New Great (217/8) 214 217 216 219 220
Simplex (77/8) 77 76/8 77/8
Swadeshi (217/8) 217 215 218 219
Associated Cement (113) 113 111/2 112 114 115 114/8 114/12
Andhra (1385) 1385
Tram. Ord. (120/4) 120/4
Tata Hydro (150) 150
Tata Power (1252/8) 1255 1260 1257 1270 126
T. Steel Dfd. (1377/8) 1367 1347 1357 1350 1365 1375 1370 1382 1372 1380 1365 1370
T. Steel Ord. (293/8) 293 289 293 292 296 294 295 293/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (159/4) 159/4 159/12 160 159/12
Bellapur (183) 183 176 180 178 178/12
B. Steam (217) 219
B. Burma (476) 474 476 471 475

125	B. BURMA	475	0
8sh.	Bombay Centy.	162	8
8sh.	B. Petrol	3-12	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79	0
100	I. BLEACHING	123	8
50	Invest Trust	42	0
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100	Port Canning	69	8
40	Premier Con.	64	0
15	Scindia	18	10
26	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	42	8
	PREFERENCE		
p. 1/2	Amalgmad (T. F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	283	12
5	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	73	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	557	8
6¼	p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const. 2nd	97	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	148	2
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,603	12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	208	8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159	12
7	p.c. Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	6
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	107	0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	51	14
7	p.c. Sholapur	80	8
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	107	12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares in Forward List.)

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.37—8.
January	7.04—8.
March	6.89—9.
May	6.94—9.
Giza No. 2.—	
January	7.00—8.
March	7.03—8.
May	7.13—8.
July	7.18—8.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.93—7.
January	5.84—7.
March	5.91—5.
May	5.97—5.
July	6.02—5.
October	5.92—3.
November	5.87—3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 14.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	98/1
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	99/2
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/8
3 per cent 1963/65	97/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59	104/14
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	118/6
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/8
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/14
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1943/55 Loan	115/11
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	180

Tone:—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 14.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D 1/5 32/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 April/June

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 288
Bank's buying T T 285
Bank's buying D D 284 1/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,328

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 63 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 63 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 48 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 85 7/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.57.06 13th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 14th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 27/64 14th inst.
Java/London 8.57 3/4 14th inst.
London/Paris 177.40 13th inst.
London/Belgium 27.61 1/2 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.66 3/4 13th inst
London/Berlin 11.63 1/2 13th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.41 3/4 13th inst.
London/New York 4.67.03 13th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.59 3/4 13th inst.
London/Italy 88.75 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-9 1/2 12th inst.
Gold £7-8-11 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 13th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 13.

Cal: Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	89 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	106
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	107
3 per cent 1949/52	96 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	97 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	107 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Jan. 14.

January opening	206.20
January closing	206.20

Universal Ownership Of Tools Of Production

M. R. MASANI ASKS MAHATMA TO CLARIFY ISSUE

I wonder how many of us have noted the significance of certain sentiments expressed by Gandhiji in his writings in the past few weeks or attempted to understand just what they have meant.

WHAT MAHATMA WANTS

I have in mind at least three statements of his. The first appears in the 'Harijan' of December 10. In the course of a conversation, Gandhiji is there reported as saying:

"I know Socialists and Communists who will not hurt a fly but who believe in the universal ownership of instruments of production. I rank myself as one among them."

The second statement of interest made by Gandhiji was when, on December 30, he declared in opening an institution in memory of the late Maganlal Gandhi:

"My ambitious mission in life is to secure for the villager 8 annas income daily where now he is not even getting 2 pice."

Finally the 'Sarvoday,' the organ of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, in its January issue quotes Gandhiji as saying:

"I want that in India every person should get food and clothing, in other words, every one should get sufficient work; which is possible only if the community can control all the means of production of primary necessities to life and they should be available freely like air and water and should not be allowed to become means for exploiting others."

While all these three quotations are notworthy, the first and the last provoke an interesting line of speculation.

Gandhiji has, ever since the first time I met him in 1934, insisted that he too is a Socialist.

A TEST

In attempting to differentiate between genuine Scientific Socialism and various forms of bastard Socialism, such as Nazism, the surest test which we have employed has been: Does or does not a particular school of thought stand for the abolition of private property in the instruments of production, distribution and exchange and for the establishment of a classless society? If it does, it is welcome to the followship of Socialism. If it does not then for all the lables in the world it is not Socialism.

Some of us have always urged that Gandhiji represents not a static but a dynamic force in Indian politics and that in consequence Gandhism is still in a process of evolution. Personally, I would be delighted to find that Gandhiji's conception of 'Rama' Raj' is not so far removed from our own conception of a Socialist society.

I am not for a moment seeking to minimise the very far-reaching differences between our conceptions or economic, social family and religious institutions and those of Gandhiji.

TRUSTEESHIP?

We have been so far under the impression that Gandhiji stood for the perpetuation of private property in land, in factories, in banks and in trade, but that he desired the owners of such property to administer and use it for the benefit of the community at large. Thus the celebrated doctrine of Trusteeship. Gandhiji's latest words do seem to be a welcome advance on that position.

At the same time, I think it is fair to point out that when over ten years ago the constitution of the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad was drawn up,—and I believe Gandhiji had a hand in its framing,—one of the Objects it contained and still contains is: "And lastly, in due course, to nationalise the textile industry."

I think both Socialists and Gandhians would be beholden to Gandhiji if he clarifies his stand on this vital issue and tells us just what he means when he writes that he believes "in the universal ownership of instruments of production."

I am sure every intelligent Socialist would be delighted to find that for both Gandhiji and him these words have the same significance, because that may well have far-reaching consequences for the good for India and for the world.

India's Freedom Essential For World Peace

British University Labour Federation Supports National Struggle For Independence

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Jan. 3.

(By Air Mail).

A well-attended conference of the University Labour Federation was held during the week-end at Derbyshire. Practically every British University was represented by a fraternal delegate. Mr. Ramesh Chandra, ex-President of Cambridge Majlis was there as a fraternal delegate from the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Europe.

A very warm welcome, as a representative of Colonial students, was extended to Mr. Chandra, who in the course of his speech, conveying fraternal greetings to his British comrades, pointed out that a free India would wholly and entirely support the progressive nations of the world. Today, when Fascism was threatening peace and democracy, the support of one-fifths of the human race could not be ignored.

During his three-day presence at the conference, Mr. Chandra was constantly asked questions about India. Whatever literature on India Mr. Chandra could offer to his fellow delegates was welcomed with great eagerness.

Apart from putting on record two resolutions dealing with Indian students and the Colonial problem, the conference took another very important decision. It decided to table a resolution for the annual national conference of the Labour Party on the subject of the Colonies and India. I understand that this resolution will probably take the form of asking the British Labour Party to become conscious of the urgency of the Empire question, and to place freedom for India on its programme. The conference by its unanimous agreement to table a resolution and to the message to the Indian Student Movement only proved that the British Youth does demand freedom for India.

RESOLUTION.

This conference of the University Labour Federation affirms its support to the Colonial peoples in their struggle against British Imperialism. The conference believes that the struggle for self-government for the colonial peoples and particularly the Indian fight for independence is inseparable from the fight for peace and democracy and against Fascism and is of particular importance to the working-class movement of all countries in its struggle against capitalism and for a new social order. The conference, therefore, rejects absolutely the idea that the redistribution of Colonies can be a contribution to world peace or a solution of the Colonial problem; and particularly this conference opposes the view which regards the Colonial peoples as a means of bargaining with Fascism.

MESSAGE.

This conference of the University Labour Federation, representing the progressive students of the British Isles greets their fellow-students in India.

We give the Indian Students Movement our warmest sympathy and support in their struggle for independence.

We realise that the freedom of India is necessary for the permanent peace of the world.

We congratulate the Indian Student Movement for its activities in the sphere of mass education and in its fight for social justice.

We heartily support the movement in defence of Civil Liberties and particularly the agitation for the release of political prisoners in Bengal.

We welcome amongst us the appearance of a representative of Indian students and wish the Indian Movement every success. We are assured that its growing strength will be an invaluable contribution to the progressive student movements all over the world.

NAIROBI INDIANS' DEMAND

Future Of Tanganyika Must Be Decided On Principle Of Self-Determination

NAIROBI, (By Mail).

That the future of Tanganyika should be decided on the principle of self-determination by the peoples residing in the territory, and in the meantime the 'status quo' should be maintained, formed the text of a resolution passed by the East Africa Indian National Congress at its fifteenth session held at Nairobi early this month.

The Congress representing the opinion of the Indian community in East Africa, urged that the British Government should not bargain with Germany on the fate of Tanganyika.

As the Congress found that the objective of the East Africa League, was in consonance with their own, the community declared their intention of co-operating in this respect, with the former.

A protest against the discrimination against the Indians in East Africa was envisaged in an explanatory resolution, which recalling the pledge given by Queen Victoria to Indians that they would not be discriminated against in any part of the British Empire, stated that "the policy of reservation of Highlands in East Africa to Europeans alone is an indirect contravention of that pledge and the successive of pledges and assurances given to the Indian Community." The Congress urged the Imperial Government to abandon that policy which was at once an injustice and an insult to the Indian nation as a whole.

JEWS NOT WANTED IN KENYA.

Another resolution while sympathising with the Jewish victims of racial persecution rampant in Central Europe, opposed their settlement in Kenya as "their influx into the colony will strengthen the racial discrimination which is now being practised against the Indian community, both in respect of employment in public services, as well as acquisition of land in Highlands."

A series of resolutions demanding adequate representation for the Indians, in the representative bodies and services, were adopted by the Congress.

The Hon'ble A. B. Patel, in the course of his presidential address reviewed the work of the Congress and acknowledged the assistance and help which the Indians in East Africa had received from the people and Government of India.

'Parle Taluka Congress Executive

The Secretary, V. P. T. C. C. writes:—

Twentyeight nominations of the candidates desiring to contest the election of the Managing Committee of the Vile Parle Taluka Congerss Committee have been accepted after scrutiny. They are:—

Messrs. Ajitrai G. Desai, Anurai B. Oza, Indumati R. Naik, Indravijay L. Desai, Kantilal A. Kaka, Gajanan V. Joshi, Kantilal Umalchand Bawdia, Gopalji Durlabhoy Acharya, Jagannath J. Desai, Deviben I. Desai, Nandrai B. Oza, Natwar M. Ghodi Nanubhai D. Dave, Nirmala D. Desai, Purushottam P. Sheth, Pranlal P. Sehth, Bapubhai N. Vasi, Markundrai B. Mehta, Ratubhai N Desai, Vasant B. Kasotia, Vadilal A. Shah, Vaman Desai, Vithhal Vishnu Ranade, Virchand B. Sheth, Sadashiv D. Bhide, Sona Devi Rao, Yogendra D. Mehta and Hanuman K. Mehta.

Election will take place on 22nd instant, Sunday, between 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Withdrawals will be permitted only upto 17th instant.

Malayan Deputation To India

KUALALUMPUR, (By Mail).

The Central India Association of Malaya are sending a delegation consisting of Mr. L. R. Chandran, Barrister-at-Law and Mr. S. M. Sharma, Barrister-at-Law to Delhi to represent the Indian view point in regard to the removal of the ban on assisted emigration to Malaya imposed last year by the Government of India.

Mr. Chandran left from Madras and after interviewing the Madras Cabinet Ministers, he will proceed to Delhi to join Mr. S. M. Sharma who is sailing from Penang direct to Calcutta by s.s. "Karagola" sailing from Penang on 14th inst. Mr. Sharma is expected to arrive at Calcutta on or about 19th January, 1939.

The Malayan Official delegation which will consist of Mr. C. D. Ahearne, M.C.S. (Federal Secretary) Mr. J. M. Barren, M.C.S. (Deputy Controller of Labour) Mr. S. B. Palmer (Chairman of the United Planting Association of Malaya) and Mr. S. Veerasamy, Barrister-at-Law (Registrar of Supreme Court, Kualalumpur) will sail from Penang to Madras on the 14th instant and after conferring with the Madras Government they are expected to be received by the Government of India Secretariat at New Delhi on 28th January, 1939.

Mr. C. S. Venkatachar, I.C.S., Agent of the Government of India in Malaya will also be sailing to Calcutta by s.s. "Karagola" sailing from Penang on the 14th instant and will arrive at Calcutta on the 19th.

MR. SHAW INTRODUCES HIMSELF

A Talk To American Film-Fans

The following is a faithful transcript, according to the New York Times", of Mr. George Bernard Shaw's remarks personally expressed by him in a film trailer for the screen version of his "Pygmalion," recently shown at the Astor Theatre, New York:-

"Oh my American friends, how do you do? Now, since I've got you all here, might I make a little speech? Right! I will. Do you mind if I sit down? I am very old.

"Now, it's a delightful thing to sit here, and to think that although at this moment I'm sitting in London, I can talk in this way to an American audience. Oh—stop a minute—I quite forgot to tell you who I am. I am the author of the film that you are going to see, but I'm also Bernard Shaw.

"Mind you, the Bernard Shaw. Your newspapers are so full of me that you must have heard about me. Now you've seen the animal. I hope you like it.

"You know, I've suffered a great deal from America in this matter of motion pictures. For years past you've been trying to teach me how to make a film. And I'm going to show you really how it should be done.

"One thing that you've never dreamed of doing is—when you want to know how to make a film—send for the author. You'll never send for the author. You'll send for an electrician when the light goes wrong. You'll send for a photographic expert when the camera goes wrong. But when the play goes wrong, you send for anybody who happens to be about. Of course, I know it's not your fault. You're not in this business. Well, that's the sort of thing that they've been giving me in America, and the result is—my plays have not been filmed.

"And, then, the American newspapers say that I don't want to have my plays screened and that I've always refused to have them made. I've never refused to have them filmed. I can do a great deal more with them on the screen than I can do on the stage. So don't you believe anything that you hear or read in the newspapers about me and about the film business. I know all about the motion picture business and I'm going to teach you—(I mean, of course, the gentlemen who make the films)—but I'm going to teach them what really a film should be like.

'My friend, Mr. Gabriel Pascal, who has made this production, has tried the extraordinary experiment of putting a play on the screen just as the author wrote it and he he wanted it produced.

"If you agree with me when you see this film of mine—if you enjoy it, very well. You'll show it in the usual way by coming to see it—each of you—about twenty times. And then, if you do that, there will be other films. I'm thinking of doing an American play that I once wrote called 'The Devil's Disciple.' Probably another play of mine, 'Caesar and Cleopatra,' you may see that on the film. But the really good thing about it is that when you have seen these on the screen—and if you like them—all the American films will become much more like my films. And that will be a splendid thing for America, and it won't be such a bad thing for me. Although, as you know, I'm pretty near the oldest writer here, and I shan't have much enjoyment of them.

"You'll have to make up your mind that you'll lose me presently, and then, Heaven only knows what will become of America. I have to educate all the nations. I have to educate England. Several of the Continental nations require a little education, but America most of all. And I shall die before I've educated America properly. But I'm making a beginning.

"Now I think it's time for me to get out of the way. I was asked to say something to you. I'm always glad to say something to you. I was asked to say something very agreeable to you. I've done done my best. That's my aged idea of an agreeable speech. But, I'm quite friendly. I think you've always heard that about me; at any rate, it's been written—you ought to."

STERILISATION

Lord Dawson's Defence

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON Dec. 17.

Legal fetters holding up preventive medicine should be removed, declared Lord Dawson of Penn at the dinner of the Medico-Legal Society in London last night.

Lord Dawson referred particularly to setrilisation. "The law'," he said. "has always had in view not only the punishment and reformation of the offender but also the protection and interest of the community. On the other hand, medicine until recent times has been thought to be concerned alone with the cure or alleviation of individual illness. But preventive medicine and constructive health medicine has come to regard the interests of the community as within its ken.

WIDER VIEW

"Nowadays," he said, "it takes, and is expected to take, the wider view that deterrency of disease in this or the next generation is its rightful concern, for there can be few things more unfair and unwise than to load new life with a heavy handicaps. And then medicine finds itself in probable conflict with such laws as those concerned with maiming, unlawful wounding and bodily harm A man and woman of mature age wish to marry, but each being unfortunately liable to transmit disease request that one of them should be sterilised. A friend of mine who happened to be a distinguished judge warned me that I had probably broken the law in implementing their request. With haemophilia—the bleeding disease—the woman never has the disease, but transmits it. Such a woman wishes to marry, yet she should not, for the community's sake, have children. She asks to be sterilised. Why not?

CLOSER CO-OPERATION

"A man quite well himself is a carrier of typhoid. The typhoid germs reside in his gall-bladder. If he is persuaded to have his gall-bladder removed he is submitting himself to an operation primarily for the good of the community. The removal of his gall-bladder might be unlawful wounding.

"I would urge that such shackles, never intended to apply to us, should be removed and medicine set free to extend its work of preventing disease. And could anything be more appropriate than that a committee of this society should study this problem with a view to finding a solution?" Medicine and law were surely moving towards a closer co-operation. There was increasing recognition that some offences had one foot in pathology and the other foot in crime and required treatment as well as punishment—and some of them more treatment than punishment.

Lord Dawson described the common law as reflecting in no common way the mind and genius of the British people.

PUBLICITY EXPERT'S DEATH

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Dec. 25.

Wizard of slogans, from "Eat More Bread," "Buy a British Car" —catch-phrases which galvanised the advertising world—Sir Charles Higham died last night at Mount Godstone, Surrey. He was 62.

He was one of the greatest publicity experts of his time.

The life story of Sir Charles Higham is one of those romances of industry which serve as a spur to the rising generations.

Born in lowly circumstances, he had to fend largely for himself, overcome obstacles and prejudices, and make his way in the world.

But he had the satisfaction given to so few of realising all his early ambitions, and despite his wordly success, he ever remained a modest man, the essence of friendliness, who never forgot his humble beginnings.

"I make a point," he said on one occasion, "of always remembering when I was poor—it keeps you from getting a swollen head."

A man of exceptional energy, the war gave him his great opportunity—and he made the most of it. At the outbreak of hostilities he organised, and for a time commanded, the 1st Battalion of the London Volunteer Rifles.

But his services as a publicist were enlisted for the nation. He became the principal writer of recruiting appeals for Kitchener's Army, and he helped to organise the Victory Loan Campaign in 1917.

"To get people to do things you must dramatise," he once explained.

"I found that if you could get a town to subscribe £20,000 for War Loan simply by asking for it, you could get £200,000 if you brought the town band out and offered a prize to the most generous town."

Sir Charles was married four times His first wife died in 1926, and two other marriages were dissolved. In 1936 he married Mrs. Ruth Agnes Marian Neligan, and there is a baby daughter of this marriage. Sir Charles had a son, who is seven years old, by a previous marriage.

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

PARIS Dec 25 (By Mail).

The mystery of the identity of a living "unknown soldier," which has puzzled psycho-analysts for the past twenty years, is to be settled, if not solved, in a French court.

The man, now in a mental home at Rodez, has been claimed by many different families. He remembers nothing about himself. He is known as Anthelme Mangin, because he is once believed to have pronounced that name.

Two families—the Lemays and the Montjoins—are convinced that he "belongs" to them, and all other claimants have now withdrawn in their favour. The appeal court at Montpellir is at last to decide on these two rival claims.

Madame Lemay has declared that the first time she visited the unknown soldier at Rodez she recognised him as her husband. She maintains that while he remains completely unmoved by other visitors, he shed tears when she showed him a photograph of herself with their children kissed her twice, and said "Yes. I recognise you."

The unknown soldier was found a few weeks after the Armistice wandering in the streets of Lyons.

NO "RUE CHAMBERLAIN" IN PARIS

City Council Calls Halt On Renaming Of Streets

The French capital will not have a Rue Chamberlain, at least for a number of years, because the municipal council approved a new city ordinance, according to which no street may be named after a person who has been dead less than five years.

The measure was taken to stem the epidemic of re-baptizations which, for petty political reasons, tended to upset the street register principally in the outskirts of the city, says the Paris correspondent of the "New York Times". Thoroughfares and public squares were being renamed after recently deceased politicians throughout the scale from prominent personages down to ward heelers.

Quite apart from these are the outstanding exceptions of persons who have been thus honored while still alive. Among these rare exceptions are the Avenue du President Wilson and Boulevard Pershing in Paris and the Avenue Lindbergh in Nice.

FRENCH WOMEN OPPOSE WAR

A declaration being circulated and signed by numbers of French women, particularly those collaborating with the War Resisters' International, forthrightly challenges the whole war tactic in striking words.

"The undersigned women," says the statement, "believing that the Governments always have in their power methods for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts, refuse to agree to the massacre of their sons, their brothers, their husbands and sweethearts as a solution. The peasants knowing that corn is needed for the armies; the workers, shells for the cannons; the women workers, the mothers and the teachers knowing that war cannot be made without their co-operation, now declare that they will refuse this co-operation, moral as well as material."

ALL CORRECT!

(From Our Own Correspondent)
BERLIN, Dec. 17.

A German motorist, was stopped by a policeman who asked him for his papers. "Certainly," *replied the motorist, with a bright smile. "What papers would you like? My driving licence, car licence, passport, family tree, birth certificate, baptismal certificate, labour exchange book, labour service-card military papers, identity card, or taxation card?"*

Then turning to his wife, he said: "Elly, pass the document suitcase."

The mentally sketchy girl-friend thinks the expression "Working in the Dark" means the electric current has been shut off

PEARL BUCK REFUTES KIPLING

The Nobel Prize Winner Finds East & West Very Much Alike At Heart

For the third time the Nobel Prize for literature has come to America. Eight years ago the committee awarded the honor to Sinclair Lewis, six years later to Eugene O'Neill. Now it comes to the woman who made China a living reality for novel readers.—writes S. J. Woolf in the "New York Times Magazine."

Perched on a hilltop in Bucks County, Pa., far from any city and over a mile from the nearest village, stands a low, rambling Dutch stone house, which can be seen from the rutty dirt road winding its way in and out through rolling country. This is Pearl Buck's home, and here with her husband, Richard J. Walsh, and her children, she lives for the greater part of the time and here she does most of her work.

The few dour-faced, close-mouthed neighbors refuse to give any information to her would-be visitor; they say at last that she does not want callers and therefore they will not tell where she lives. Her telephone number is private, and a sign at the entrance to the estate forbids trespassing. The author of "The Good Earth" has endeavoured to surround herself with an intangible barrier as impregnable as the walls of old Peking once seemed to be.

It was only because I had known her for some years that Mrs. Buck consented to see me in her home, for she had made it a rule not to permit her professional career to interfere with her private life. She carries on at the office of her publishers all the business details connected with her writings. After following a circuitous road which led up many false trails, I at last hit upon the way to her gray and white house. There in the driveway were several cars belonging to other visitors.

Statuesque Quality

Any idea that the author may be inhospitable is dispelled by the cheeriness of the place and the graciousness of its owners. Late Fall flowers still clung to vine and bush and added a note of color. A hot Autumn sun bathed house and garden in a golden glow and fell upon Pearl Buck as she walked from the porch to the stone terrace to greet me.

She was silhouetted against a bright clear November sky. Behind her for miles stretched the good earth—a background of harvested fields. Her brown hair was blown by the wind and its tone was repeated in her dress and in the landscape. Although she is not a large woman, there is something sturdy about her—a statuesque quality that one sees in the figures of Rodin and Epstein, a bigness without grossness, a massiveness in miniature.

Her large, soft eyes are light blue and their heavy lids give them a note of sadness, which however, disappears when she smiles. This she often does. Her cheek bones are wide and her pointed chin accentuates their width. Her manner is subdued, her voice low and musical, and although she is affable, there is a suggestion of remoteness about her. This may be the result of shyness, or of the solemnity of an older nation which has left an indelible impression upon her.

This quality was in evidence six years ago when she first returned from the Orient. It was again observed as she sat in a small house a few feet from the main dwelling, wither she had conducted me. This is her study and at a large table by a window she does her work. The room is high, with a balcony at one end and a huge fireplace at the other. In this great logs were blazing and their dancing flames cast flickering lights on her face.

Pearl Buck, wh won the Nobel Prize for literature last year.

Tremendous Surprise

"Perhaps," said Mrs. Buck, as subject of the prize was mentioned, "it would have been preferable had the committee waited ten years longer before they awarded me the honor. I'm going to do better work—so many plots, so many unwritten books are in my mind.

"The award came as a tremendous surprise to me; frankly, I had no idea that the committee even met at this time of the year. But now that I have won the prize—not for one book but for all of my work—I feel that a responsibility rests upon me. At present I am working on a book about the Chinese and the Japanese and I hope to finish that by February. Then I shall begin another novel, in which the scene is laid in this country.

"However" she continued, "it is not background that interests me so much as character. Perhaps that is the reason why I am such an admirer of Dreiser and Ellen Glasgow. Irrespective of nationality, men and women act much the same under similar circumstances. There is not so much difference among races as many people believe. The Chinese are looked upon by Americans and Europeans as very different from themselves but any one who has lived in China and who knows its people realizes that except for certain superficial differences they are much the same as Western peoples.

"The Chinese is essentially well-mannered. He treats strangers with reserve, because he knows that those strangers regard him with suspicion and as a man apart from themselves. But, when you get to know the Chinese better and he no longer feels that you distrust him he lays aside that reserve and is open and confidential; the inscrutability which is commonly ascribed to him vanishes. The ordinary Occidental would never think of comparing a Chinese with an Irishman. Yet strange as it may seem, I have noticed the same fun and lightheartedness in both.

"I shall never forget when I first went to Randolph-Macon College in Virginia. I was 17 years old at the time and practically all my life had been spent in China. I suppose my point of view was Eastern. At first acquaintance the students all seemed very strange to me. They had their friends and their interests. Their mode of life was new to me. It was their superficial peculiarities rather than their essential qualities that first impressed me. Probably I seemed as queer to them as they did to me. I withdrew into myself and feared to betray my feelings. I was an object of curiosity and to each new-comer I was pointed out as a freak who could speak Chinese. These experiences of my college career made it very easy for me to understand the feelings of a foreigner in a strange country.

"China is unconquerable," she said. "Her spiritual resistance is more powerful than her force of arms. It is a resistance which will always continue—it will continue in the face of armed conquest and of false propaganda.

"The Chinese will bide their time as they've done in the past. In the individual Chinese there is a mighty power of waiting, a power of never forgetting either assistance or injury. China may at last be compelled to yield, but even if she is, that does not mean that she is vanquished. She will never go down in real defeat. To the world she may seem to be conquered, but secretly she will yield nothing. The life of China will go on intact."

Common Lives

"However, in a comparatively short time I began to realize that the girls who attended college were not very different from the girls I had grown up with in Chinkiang. Their conventions were not the same and their circumstances naturally affected their ideas, but at heart they were like my friends in the Far East. They found pleasure in the same joys and grieved over the same sorrows."

Mrs. Buck arose from her chair and walked out on to the terrace. "Here we are, living by ourselves with no city folk anywhere near," she said, pointing to a few houses in the distance. "Our neighbours live in those houses. They are all country people who have been here for years and whose parents and grandparents have been here for years before them. They are fine hardworking people who give us the privacy we ask and who do not pry into our affairs. They are very like the Chinese neighbours of my girlhood. It is not material that their clothes, their tools and their houses are different from those of the people in China. Although their language is different, the thoughts they express are much the same; so are their hopes and their aspirations."

We returned to her study and she resumed posing for her portrait.

"As I look over the landscape here, I feel very much the same as I did when I looked down from the hill near the city of Chinkiang, where my parents lived. There is the same sense of remoteness from everything, of being away from the world. I do miss the tiled roofs of the crowded city which we could see in the dim distance. Then, too, there is no temple in this valley—like the temple about which I used to play; when I went too near it an old priest, who looked like a carving in ivory, would come out and chase me away with a bamboo pole."

She unclasped her hands, which lay in her lap, and ran her fingers through her hair and for a few minutes gazed into the fire.

"As far as I am concerned," she continued, as she resumed the pose, "I need that sense of being away from the world in order to do my work. The strain and stress of a great city seem to penetrate even a wall of the building. Closed doors do not keep out the presence of others. Here when I get out my pad and pen and begin to write I feel I am entirely alone. I cannot work on a typewriter. Its noise disturbs me and makes me feel as if there were almost another personality in the room."

Early Life

This American who writes about the Chinese was born in West Virginia. But her father, who was a missionary, took her to China when she was very young. "I was next to the youngest child in the family," she told me, "and, except for a brother who went home to study, all the children older than I died during the difficult years my parents spent in the far interior of China.

"My sister, who was born in China, and I were deprived of the various activities that the American girl enjoys. There was no community life, no school and no church, so that our mother was everything to us and we missed nothing."

When the young girl's lessons were done she roamed through the neighbouring country, speaking with the natives in their language, hearing strange tales that no white child had ever heard before, tales more fantastic than those of Grimm or Anderson. Playing an important part also, at this time of her life, was an old Chinese nurse who, as she sat darning stockings in the garden, told the imaginative youngster stories of her own childhood, of harvests and famines, of floods and rebellion.

"The beauty of the country," she said, "and the feel of the Chinese people became part of me and by the time I was sent to a boarding school in Shanghai I had almost ceased to think of myself as different from my fellow-classmates, most of whom were natives."

Cooking Hobby

Then, after a short trip to Europe, she came to America to attend college and upon her graduation returned to her parents in China, where she remained except for a few trips to this country until six years ago.

"Perhaps it was my early life in China," she went on, "that made me love the country. Perhaps it is the remembrance of our flower-surrounded bungalow on the hill that makes this house so much a home to me. Perhaps that explains why in the afternoon, if I am not playing with my children, I am working in my garden or taking a long walk. However, I think I have a domestic streak in me also, for I like to cook, and every now and then I

(Continued on page 55)

HOW MADRAS B. P. BETRAYED NATIONAL SCOUTING — PROMISES AND PLATITUDES — NATIONAL WEEK — OUR PROVINCIAL COUNCIL AND LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath is a well-known figure in Madras scouting. As a theosophist and a lieutenant of Dr. Besant, he served scouting through the Baden-Powell Movement and received the Medal of Merit for his services. It is now accepted that Dr. Besant made a tragic mistake in recommending to the then independent Indian Scout Associations to join the Baden-Powell Movement through the Imperial Headquarters in England. No greater person could have testified to the mistake than Dr. George Arundale, the worthy successor of Dr. Besant. Dr. Arundale, has stated that Dr. Besant made an experiment in good faith, and the result of that experiment can be imagined when very recently, in his message to the "Hindusthan Scout," he declares that there can be only one scout organisation in India, and that should be the Hindusthan Scout Association.

Mr. Kamath, however, does not seem to have learnt his lessons well in the Baden-Powell fold. At least since May 1937, when Mr. Kamath, in proud disdain, threw back the Medal of Merit because Lord Baden-Powell insulted India, national minded scouts felt that there were hopes for B. P. scouting to change its avowedly Imperialistic character in Madras. This impression became deeper when one read through the columns of the "South India Boy Scout" after May 1937, edited by Mr. Kamath. Persons who did not know Mr. Kamath, looked forward to meet a champion of nationalisation at the Round Table Conference. In this they were utterly disappointed. They instead met a man who had most curious notions of nationalisation and who appeared to have too many commitments with certain Europeans in Madras, and certain South Indian State

I shall trace here the strange meanderings of Mr. Kamath in labyrinths of Indian scouting after May 1937 which eventually created a gigantic jig-saw puzzle and put only one question in the mouth of all national minded representatives who met in the lobbies after the meetings of the Round Table Conferences—But what does Mr. Kamath stand for?

Mr. Kamath made his latest debut for nationalisation when Lord Baden-Powell uttered his historic insult. A vigorous denunciation of Lord Baden-Powell's insult appeared in the editorial of the May-June issue of the 'South India Boy Scout' under his autographed signature. This unique denunciation was followed by the return of the Medal of Merit accompanied by a letter which was published in the "Indian Express." In this letter he stated:

> "So long as the statement that India lacks in character holds good, I do not feel that there is any justification for my wearing this decoration . . . . . If Lord Baden-Powell is anxious to secure a safe future for his movement in this part of the world, he should unhesitatingly withdraw the remarks, and it is only then that we, Indians, can wear with pleasure these decorations for our services which are conferred in his name and under his implied authority."

This letter was accompanied by a long statement in the "Hindu" of 11th May 1937 which stated:

> "It is evident that the Chief Scout, during his recent tour in India, has not moved in good company and he has conveyed with him impressions which are thoroughly unwarranted."

It further asked the Madras public to attach no importance to the words of B. P. Mr. Kamath wrote:

> "The public, therefore, as very well pointed out by the 'Hindu', need not take seriously the statement made by the Chief Scout, even if he has been reported correctly, as the Chief Scout's acquaintance with India is very limited and what little he had during his earlier years, was more as a soldier than as a Scout."

A Back-Out

But, strangely enough, this sweeping denunciation was followed by a mild certificate to B. P. Mr. Kamath added:

> 'In fairness to the Chief Scout, that, so far as his attitude to scouting in India is concerned, it has not been open to any serious criticism. He has always been anxious to maintain its ideals pure and unsullied and he has not been a party to any changes in the movement in India which would in any way lower its standards.'

We do not know what secret information Mr. Kamath possessed to show that the Chief Scout had no hand in the introduction of what Sir Venkata Subba Rao called the "Imperialist serum" in the Indian Scout world. Had B. P. nothing to do with the position of India in the International Bureau? The treatment of Indians at the various Jamborees? The composition and constitution of the two Triennial Conferences? The attitude and arrogance of Mr. Hogg at the Indian Headquarters who always maintained a close touch with B. P.?

Mr. Kamath did not rest with the mere denunciation of Lord Baden-Powell, but he launched an attack on the Indian Headquarters for having shifted its headquarters from Calcutta and entrenched itself in the heart of Imperialism at Delhi and Simla.

Thus a distinct turn from B. P. traditions was taken by the foremost champion of B. P. Scouting in India. And in this "Revival" Mr. Kamath was backed by Justice Sir M. Venkata Subba Rao, the Provincial Commissioner, Capt. Bernard, the Asst. Provincial Commissioner, and the Scout Associations of Cochin and Travancore States.

Sir M. Venkata Subba Rao, in the July 1937 issue of the 'South Indian Boy Scout' (pages 142-143), made himself responsible for pious platitudes and vague promises. The statement began by an acceptance of the All-India indignation against B. P.'s remarks. Sir M. Venkata Subba Rao wrote:

> "We are confronted to-day with a problem of utmost gravity. The innumerable meetings held from Tuticorin to Delhi, the speeches made and the resolutions passed, show that the public has been deeply stirred and is waiting for a solution..... No good purpose will be served by belittling the significance of the agitation and it is wise statesmanship to analyse the forces that make for discontent and to offer a satisfying solution."

Like Mr. Kamath, Sir M. Venkata Subba Rao touched wider issues than the mere insult of a man in his dotage. He said:

> "What is the real inwardness and the significance of the present agitation? I should be failing in my duty as Provincial Commissioner, if I should burke the deeper issues that have been raised. *It is no good concealing that the scout activities under the auspices of our Association are viewed with disfavour, distrust and suspicion.* If we are to rescue the movement from disintegration and possible extinction, every effort should be made *to allay the discontent and remove the suspicion.*"

After confessing this fault, Sir M. Venkata Subba Rao makes him responsible for a promise which he is honourably bound to fulfil. He promised:

> "One dominant idea underlying the various attacks seems to be that our organisation, affiliated as it is to the Imperial Headquarters, is subversive of the Indian freedom movement. We are accused of being allied of British imperialism and in speech after speech our movement has been denounced as being anti-nationalistic and imperialistic in outlook..... What the country needs, our critics say, is some organisation imbued with the scout ideals and aims *'minus the imperialist serum'* . . . . . Is there any truth in the accusation that scouts and scouters of our Association are false to the inspiration of freedom, the message of new India? If the answer is to be in the affirmative, I for one can have no hesitation in declaring, that the scout movement, with which I am connected, does not deserve to be saved . . . . . It has been said that it is necessary to give the movement a new orientation and to nationalise and indianise it. As the responsible head of the scout organisation in this Province, may I say that I am prepared to do everything in my power, to rid the movement of even the suspicion of any objectionable feature, that may be shown to exist, the moment it is brought to my notice"

As one read through all the above lines, one felt exhilarated, but what were the remedies?

The above views expressed in his statement were further amplified by his broadcast talk on the radio at Madras But, in what manner did he hope to remove all opposition? By two patent medicines—(1) Disaffiliation from Imperial Headquarters; (2) Direct affiliation to the International Bureau.

Is not Sir M. Venkata Subba Rao aware that the present difference between the Imperial Scout Headquarters and the International Bureau is the difference between a corpse and its ghost? Of what use is affiliation to International Bureau without a guarantee of *equality and reciprocity* so that at no time our national self-respect can be jeopardised as it has been when the Raja of Dhenkanal leads the Indian contingent to the International Jamboree?

And what is the use of disaffiliation from Imperial Headquarters when the Indian Headquarter is ruled by Nawabs and Knights who can be ordered by even the peons of the Grand Master of the Indian Headquarters?

Sir M. Venkata Subba Rao has now found the solution by joining hands with Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy and the Nawab of Chhatari and his returning to the B. P. fold, apparently penitent of his attack on Imperialism when B. P. remains impenitent for his attack on Indian character.

Madras must thank Mr. Kamath and Sir M. Venkata Subba Rao for having removed the "Imperialist serum" from the B. P. scout world and for removing all objections raised by the public by asking the Madras boy to take the Promise to God, Crown and Country and by leaving the Girl Guide to her fate.

The National Scout Week

The last week of January is the National Scout Week. Bombay Presidency must not forget that the coterie of the Nawab of Chhatari, Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy, Sir Douglas Young, Mr. Hogg, Sir M. Venkata Subba Rao and Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath require an effective answer. The B. P. Scout leaders have thrown the gauntlet and challenged the national spirit of the young of the whole country. The Nawab of Chhatari and Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy are carrying on a crusade against national scouting, which is a kin to the Nawab's crusade on behalf of the zamindars against the kisans of U. P. 1939 promises to be an eventful year of bitter strife between the Imperialist forces in scouting which are on their last legs and the National Movement which brooks no obstacle in its onward march.

The Provincial Headquarters call upon every scouter and scout to individually shoulder the burden of vindicating national self-respect. Not a single troop, not a single school which harbours in its heart the great traditions of our beloved Motherland, must fail to answer the call of National Scouting during the National Week. The programme has already appeared. Meetings must be held everywhere to chalk out a programme and carry it out effectively.

SCIENTISTS' BID FOR SEARCH OF HIDDEN POWER OF ATOM

Atoms are no longer the indivisible units that take part in chemical reactions. A whole structure of the atom has been revealed, and the atom consists of numerous invisibly small particles. They leave their trails on a cloud of vapour through which they may be passed, as in Wilson's cloud chamber.

In their efforts to wrest from the atom its secrets, the atom-splitters employ much mightier mechanisms than the simple Wilson cloud chamber which registers and confirms their results. In the National Physical Laboratory in England is an apparatus which can produce a miniature lighting flash nine feet long, at an expenditure of half of a million volts.

At the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute at Berlin they have a three million volt gun to fire missiles at the atom; the Westinghouse Electric Company at Pittsburg is erecting a direct-current electric reservoir to dicharge at 5 million volts; and, at the Carnegie Institute, Washington, where they have been bombarding the atom with lesser voltages for four years or more, a bombarder as powerful as that as Pittsburg is now contemplated.

Why all these mighty implements for cracking so small a nut as the atom? The unacknowledged motive behind the bombardment is the search for power, the hidden power of the atom. Is the idea of ultimately being able to harness the atomic power a dream? The scientist who first rubbed amber with silk to produce electricity, would have regarded it as a dream that one day the power released by him would be harnessed to run electric trains. In a glass of water, we are told, dwells enough atomic energy to drive the "Queen Mary" across the Atlantic. It only awaits exploitation. Thus affirms Mr. E. S. Grew in the course of an article. Some engineer of the future may tap this reservoir of power and control its flow. The atom-splitters have found what the force is, and have even measured it. The cementing power in the atom, this tremendous force of attraction is a billionfold greater than gravity, or magnetism, or any other natural force we know of.

14,000,000 KINDS OF GLAND ACTIVITY

Over 14,000,000 combinations of glandular activity may occur in the human body. This astounding figure was reached through mathematical calculations by Dr. R. G. Hoskins of the Memorial Foundation for Neuro-Endocrine Research at Harvard Medical School.

The combinations refer only to activity of the glands of internal secretion, called the endocrine glands. These are the ones that manufacture chemicals, called hormones, which influence growth, sex and many other body activities.

There are thirteen of these glands: pituitary and pineal in the head; thyroid and four parathyroids in the neck; thymus in the chest; two adrenal glands above the kidneys; the Islands of Langerhans in the pancreas; and two sex glands. At a conservative estimate, these twelve glands produce at least 15 different hormones. One part of the pituitary gland alone produces six hormones.

For each hormone there is the possibility of a normal amount being produced and also of less than normal or more than normal quantities being produced. This gives three conditions for one hormone alone. But a striking thing about glands and hormones is that they act together, either reinforcing each other, or substituting for each other, or interfering with each other. One can get diabetes, for example, because of something gone wrong in your pituitary gland as well as by the more usual situation of something being wrong with the Islands of Langerhans in the pancreas.

If one gland is concerned there are only three possibilities—normal, subnormal, and abnormal activity. If two are concerned, there are not six but nine possible combinations of gland activity. With three glands or hormones to consider, the permutations rise to 27. For the 15 hormones of the body, the number of permutations rises to 14,348,907.

The Trend Of Trade And Employment

Defence Programme Increasing: Textile Declining: Big Decrease In Insured Persons

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

As an indication of the expansion of decline of various industries, the Ministry of Labour, through that department's "Gazette", has published a comparison between the estimated number of insured persons between 14 and 64, in employment in June, 1938, and the corresponding number in June, 1937.

In June this year the total for Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12,924,000, or a reduction on the previous June of 351,000.

While the decline was shared almost equally between the two sexes, it was proportionately much greater among women than among men. This was largely due to the recession of Employment among textile industries.

The numbers employed in the cotton industry fell by 120,000, or over 30 per cent., and in the woollen and worsted industry by over 43,000, or nearly 20 per cent. There was also a marked decline in iron and steel manufacture, certain other metal industries, and to a less extent, in the building trade.

On the other hand there were substantial increases in employment in a number of important industries, some of which are directly concerned in the defence programme, such as public works contracting (28,810), vehicle and aircraft manufacture (26,150) national government service (12,490), and explosives manufacture (7.390).

The North-Western division suffered most with a decline of 149,000. The Midlands division was second with 70,000; and the London division was third with 39,000. Only the South-Western division showed an increase, the number being 7,000.

Statistics covering 1923-30 show that at the end of that period 2,131,330 more insured persons between 16 and 64 were in employment than at the beginning. Of this increase, transport and distribution accounted for 864,860, and manufacturing 729,530.

The greatest decreases occurred in coal mining about (477,000, or 41 per cent.), the cotton industry (190,000, or 43 per cent.), and the woollen and worsted industry (78,000, or 32 per cent.).

The number of males increased by 1,500,000, and females by 650,000. This trend was not only noticeable among the manufacturing groups as a whole, but was shown by the figures for the distributive trades and hotel and boarding house service; the increase of men in the hotel and restaurant trade is considered to be partly due to the transfer of men from the special areas.—Reuter.

PLANTS NEED MINOR CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

Minute quantities of some of the minor chemical elements such as copper, iron, and zinc are as essential to plant growth as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and others commonly used in commercial fertilizers. But the new Year-book of the United States Department of Agriculture points out that "too heavy an application of any secondary element in fertilizers may lead to serious crop injury."

Of the 64 elements known to be present in soils, 58 have been found in plants. Many of the minor elements are needed by plants in amounts so small that their application in fertilizers is quite an art. Boron, for example, is quite toxic to plants if the concentration is too high.

On the other hand, a lack of boron may shrivel or "cork" the heart of apples, crack and brown celery stems and rot the top and hearts of sugar beets. A shortage of zinc mottles the leaves of citrus fruit trees and whitens corn leaves so that the yield is cut.

STEEL GIRDERS 'SEWN' TOGETHER

Tests made by sound engineers during the construction of the new 700,000 dollar addition to the Ellis Hospital at Schenectady, N. Y., show that the prevailing noise level is far below that created by normal conversation, as a result of the use of electric welding. With construction work within 10 feet of the patients' bedsides, heavy girders were silently "sewn" together by arc-welding equipment.

In making the sound test, a decibel or sound level meter was used. This instrument provides a microphone pick-up to catch the least amount of noise; in fact will detect noise which to some people is inaudible. The meter was placed at the bedside of a patient in a room directly adjoining the construction work and the microphone was set up near a window overlooking the workmen.

The results showed the sound level in the room to average 40 decibels. This, according to engineers, is the same amount of noise existent in the average city residential home and but two-thirds that of an average city street.

Telephone Television Service In Germany

Germany's telephone television service, by which persons can carry on conversations at the same time they see the persons to whom they are talking, has been extended to include the city of Munich, it is announced by the German Post Office. Leipzig and Nuremberg were already linked with Berlin, the new service consisting of an extension of the line from Nuremberg to Munich. A 180-line mechanical scanning system is used with the service, although a 441-line transmitter and receiver are to be placed in service.

TIME ALONE DOES NOT CAUSE WOOD TO DECAY

It is not true, say the experts in the United States Forest Service, that all wood decays in the course of time. Time or age, in itself, has nothing to do with decay.

When the White House was remodelled in 1928, workers found sound roof timbers that had been in place since 1816. In Dedham, Mass., a frame house, the Fairbanks House, is still intact after 300 years.

Not long ago, in Washington State, workmen found a log 7 feet in diameter, in a tunnel they were digging 150 feet below the bed of the Yakima River. A piece of this log, sent to the Forest Service's Forest Products Laboratory, was identified as an extinct species of sequoia, of an age estimated at 12 million years.

These examples prove that wood does not necessarily decay with age. Decay is caused by the attack of a fungus, and there is no decay if the wood is kept either thoroughly saturated, or too dry for the fungus to grow.

This and other interesting facts are brought out in a new circular, "Wood Fallacies," recently prepared by the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

MORE ABOUT VITAMIN E

The anti-sterility Vitamin E, or the "essence of fertility" as it is sometimes called, has at last been identified chemically, made in the laboratory, and reduced to a chemical formula. The achievement has been reported in "Science", by seven American scientists. Synthetic Vitamin E, is a white powder, chemically named alpha tocopherol. When fed to sterile female rats, it enables them to have normal babies as though they had never been deprived of natural Vitamin E in their food.

Dr. Herbert M. Evans and his colleagues have been carrying on researches on this subject for the last sixteen years. They have found that without Vitamin E, female rats grow in a normal manner, but are sterile. When mated, their unborn young die. In male rats the germ cells all die when the animals do not get this Vitamin in their food. The natural source of Vitamin E is wheat germ oil, and that substance has helped some women to bear children, who were unable to bear living children before the vitamin treatment.

Cable Cuts Radio Interference

An ignition cable that cuts the drain on an automobile battery in starting the car by 30 per cent. lowers idling speed, gives higher top speed, longer life for spark plugs and less radio interference has been developed by Dr. Melville A. Peters of the National Bureau of Standards.

The new cable, on the Navy's secret list for three years and used on Naval aircraft, uses seven strands of stainless steel wire instead of many strands of copper wire. Dr. Peters' formula for the new cable was developed mathematically; in technical parlance, it owes its improved features to "low capacitance." It is now available for general auto and aviation use.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

On the New Year Day, Khar, Bandra and Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls went to visit the B. J. Children's Home at Matunga to wish the inmates all happiness throughout the year. Mrs. M. R Masani, Secretary of the Home, was there, and she kindly showed all of us round the quarters, and explained to us in detail how the work was going on there.

Then we met in the Hall—all of us—Balkan-ji-Bari Children and the Home inmates. The girls and boys of the Home very kindly gave us some songs and showed us some dances. Our boys and girls also sang some songs and recited some poems. Then we had some puzzles and riddles, and at the end a few games.

Lastly, we gave thanks to the Home inmates and thus came the end of the happy function. After a group photograph was taken, we all returned—and catching the train, Bandra children alighted at Bandra, Khar Party got down at Khar and Vile Parle Group went to their own destination.

The Vile Parle Branch, as I told you last week, is reorganising its activities, and I am sure, it will be the best branch in the whole of Bombay, as indeed it was previously, within a short time. The new office-bearers of the Branch are, Mr. Chhaganlal Baxi, President; Mr. Indra Vasavada, General Secretary; Messrs. Ranchhodbhai Desai, Killawala, Poptani and Jayant Shah, Jt. Secretaries.

On last Sunday, October 8, all Bombay branches of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association met at Vile Parle in the morning. Again at 4 p.m. a tea party was given by workers and well-wishers to Dr. G. F. Lakhani, Ph.D. (Edin.), President of the Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari at Khar. A detailed account of these will appear in the next issue.

Boys and girls of the Khar, Bandra and Vile Parle branches of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association—who went to visit the B. J. Children's Home at Matunga on 1st January to wish the inmates a Happy New Year.

It is a pleasure to see that workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari are also growing from day to day. The latest addition is Miss Jyotsna Behn M. Thakore. She seems to be a very enthusiastic worker. With her and other friends' help, we hope soon a centre will be re-established at Gowalia Tank.

I trust you know that every Sunday boys and girls meet in large numbers at "Gulistan," Khar and at Ishwardas Park, Vile Parle at 8 A.M. Those who live in the vicinity of these centres should take full advantage of these meetings. Once you go there and play and sing and make merry, I am sure, you will never like to miss these jolly gatherings.

Just one thing more. I wonder if you have seen the New Year Special Number of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" yet! If you have not, it is worth while for you to send for its specimen copy immediately, enclosing four annas stamps, from the Manager, "PUSHPA", 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4. I do want to write its appreciation; I would rather like to hear it from you. Do write to me about it, please—and also about anything else that you may like!

A CHAIN VERSE

Chain verse is a verse in which the last word or words or syllable of a line becomes the first of the next line, and soon all through the poem. Here is a clever example.

Truth

Nerve thy soul with doctrines Noble,
Noble in the walks of time,
Time that leads to an eternal.
An eternal life sublime;
Life sublime in moral beauty,
Beauty that shall ever be,
Ever be to lure thee onward,
Onward to the fountain free.
Free to every earnest seeker,
Seeker for the Fount of Youth;
Youth exultant in its beauty,
Beauty of the living truth.

DOING THINGS WRONG

I like to visit old ladies. They are full of love. They remind me of my dear mother, whose affection I had no fortune to receive—for she passed away when I was quite young. Still I have strong memories of how she used to tell me stories, how she used to look after me whenever I fell ill, and all such kinds of things for which a mother is known.

There is an old lady who sends me a call if per chance I miss my periodical visit to her. She is very frail—you would think a feather might knock her over—but wonderfully cheerful. And she is always doing something—cleansing the vegetables, and sometimes even cooking, or knitting, or darning, or whenever she is alone, reading scriptures

She was knitting the last time I called. She looked up as I entered.

"There," she said, "I have made a mistake again. I am always making mistakes. But never mind—while there are mistakes, there is life."

I was struck by the phrase at the time. It seemed to me that it contained a truth which we often overlooked.

In her case, of course, the application was obvious. She need not make mistakes. She could stop cooking, stop knitting, just do nothing at all. And if she were discouraged by her mistakes, that is just what she would do. And then—well, that would be the end. She might as well be dead. And very soon, no doubt, she would be dead.

But I felt that there was a wider sense in which the same principle held good.

Look at from the wider sense in which the same principle held good.

Look at it from the wider viewpoint. History is the record of

(Continued on Page 50)

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW YEAR SPECIAL NUMBER

OF

"PUSHPA"

The Children's Own Paper

FULL OF BEAUTIFUL COLOURED PICTURES AND VERY INTERESTING READING MATTER

Get your copy, enclosing four annas stamps, from:—

Manager,
"PUSHPA",
31, Tribhovan Road,
Bombay 4.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

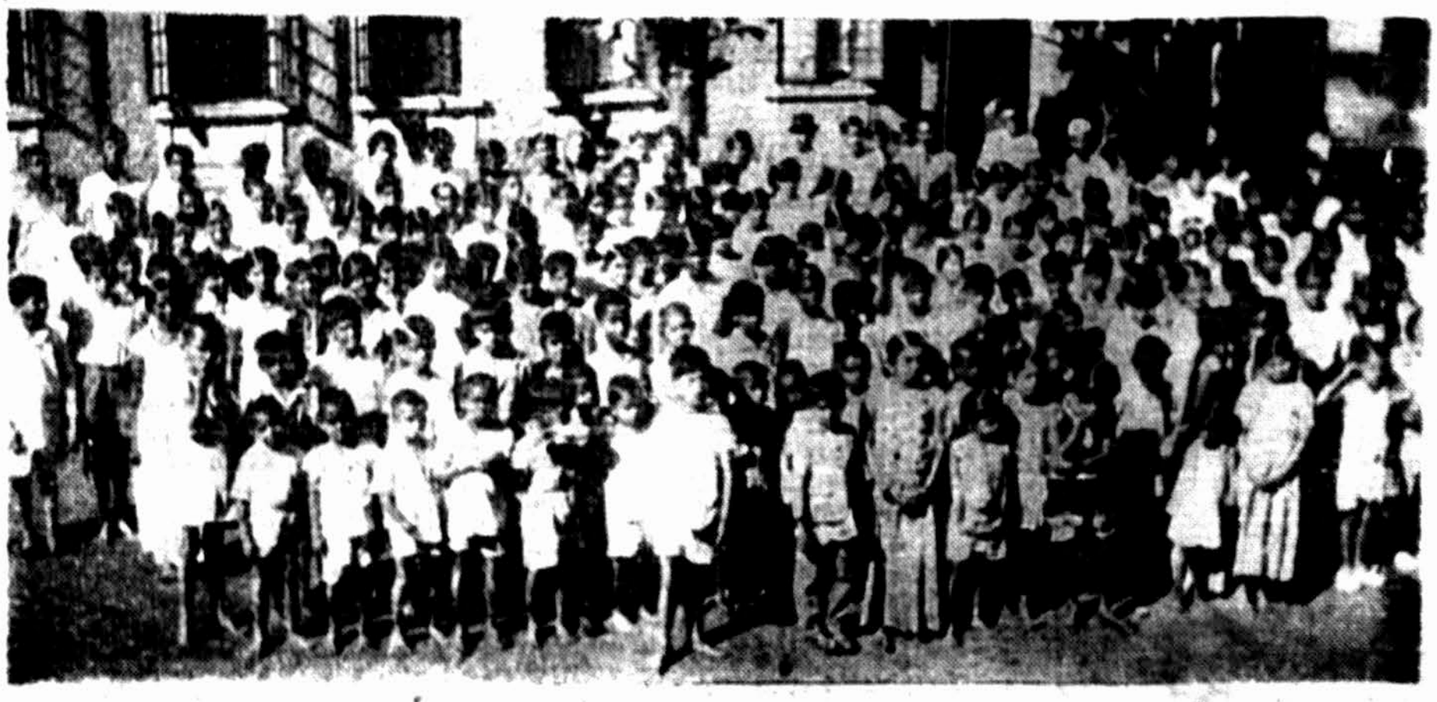
Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY



Balkan-ji-Bari and B. J. Children's Home Boys and Girls celebrate the New Year together.

Role Of Advertisement In Success Of An Industry

(By KASHCHANDRA SWARUP KASHYAP, B.A.)

TO BE SEEN, A THING REQUIRES TO BE SHOWN. Time was when the intrinsic worth of a thing was all that counted. Now it is not so much what a thing is, as how it is presented. An indifferent thing well presented will go, while a good thing indifferently presented will suffer.

Through the realisation of this basic fact, advertising has, in this highly industrialised age developed into an art, with a science and technique of its own.

The main purpose of advertisement is to inform, appeal and persuade. To do so the senses of seeing, hearing, feeling and thinking are exploited. And the measure of the strength of this appeal is the measure of the success of advertising.

Some of the ways employed for this purpose are:

Papers, pamphlets, posters and pictures. The appeal of this medium is direct to the literate classes and indirectly to a very small number of the illiterate ones. This literate minority, though considerable for the purpose of advertising and selling, but touches the masses of humanity.

The main factor of this medium, is idea, which appeals to and exploits sentiments. It is expressed in two ways through pictorial and verbal representation. The picture has to be simple, clear, pleasing and expressive. The words have to be few, effective, witty. Since the object is to please and persuade, humour impersonal and natural, is a very effective instrument.

Pictorial Representation

In pictorial representation, proper proposition, proper placement, proper colouring are some of the things to be watched. In verbal representation, proper choice, proper placing and proper emphasis at the proper place are some of the essential things to be taken care of.

Of pictorial representation the Red Arrow of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the two-bird emblem of the P. & O. Company and the effective posters of the Flying Ranee (B. B. & C. I.) are some notable examples.

As an example of good verbal representation, the following may be quoted:

"Travel you must, but how?
The Red Arrow is the answer."

There are two ways of emphasising, viz., using different types for lettering, and repeating the same idea in different languages or the same idea in the same words, so that being repeated so many times it get impressed on the mind.

Short Films

While the first two can reach only the literate, the sphere of access of short films is much wider and if the material has been presented in an interesting entertaining and clearer way, it definitely creates an opening in favour of the article advertised.

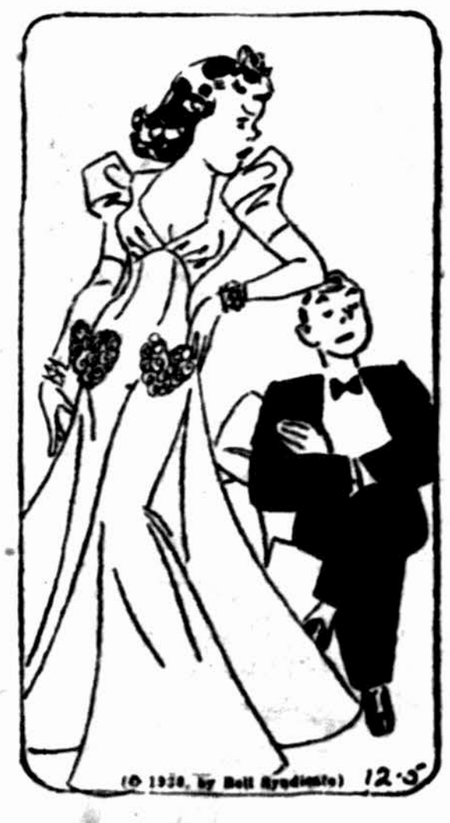
But these too are useful only in big places where there are cinema houses.

Advertising at fairs festivals, functions crowded places, etc., in addition to the means, small shows lectures etc, can be arranged and small gifts as mementoes distributed.

The radio is also a very powerful medium of publicity provided the presentation of the subject in view is indirect and entertaining in the form of dialogue, playlets with or without music.

But all these media reach only a very small portion of the population. The problem is how to tap the deeps? This requires a separate article to itself, which I shall take up next time.

I cannot conclude this article without appealing to Indian industry magnates to realise the immense potentialities of publicity.



A man who is sold on himself can't be sold anything else.

SOCIETY LADY WEDS CHAUFFEUR

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Member of New York's "Society 400" and one of America's richest women, Barbara Wettach secretly married her former chauffeur a week ago.

He is Henri Obre, and when they met a year ago he was managing a garage at New Jersey, near the magnificent Wettach home. It was part of his duties to look after her luxury cars and speedboats.

The romance became known when the couple arrived at Nassau in the Bahamas for the first part of their honeymoon after their marriage at Miami.

Obre continued to play the part of chauffeur on the honeymoon journey, with his wife at his side.

This is Barbara's third marriage. Her first husband was John Robert Lawson-Johnston, an attache at the British Embassy, from whom she was divorced in 1927. Her second husband was the well-known horseman Fred Wettach. This marriage was dissolved last year.

Mrs. Obre is a member of the immensely wealthy Guggenheim family. Her sister, Eleanor May, married Earl Castle Stewart in 1920.

GARDENING NOTES

Grapes should never be picked until they are fully ripe. There is no other fruit of which this is so emphatically true, since grapes do not improve at all after they are picked from the vines.

* * * *

Lantanas are excellent plants for growing in the garden, although not hardy, and are an excellent addition to the Winter window garden. When being grown indoors they like a warm even temperature and good ventilation. If the atmosphere becomes rather dry, the leaves are likely to drop off. The plants like plenty of sunlight and good drainage, with some sand in the soil.

* * * *

Don't burn leaves. Put them into compost piles in the backyard.

* * * *

To give house ferns a rich, green colour, add a teaspoon of household ammonia to one quart of water and pour over the ferns once or twice a month.

Microscope For "Seeing" Electron

Development of a microscope in which electrons take their own photographs has been disclosed at the California Institute of Technology by scientists who said they hoped it would permit exploration of a realm of objects hitherto thought too small to be seen.

Using electrons and a magnetic "lens", instead of the conventional light and glass lens, the microscope was designed by Professor William V. Houston, assisted by a graduate student, Hugh Bradner.

Microscopic observation with previous apparatus has been limited to objects fifty-one-thousandths of an inch in size, the width of one wave length of visible light. Because objects can be studied only by the light which they reflect, efforts to go below this limit have resulted in distorted vision or invisibility, Professor Houston said.

The new instrument, in appearance, resembles a complicated brass telescope. It contains a radio tube filament from which, the scientist said, electrons are "boiled" by an 18,000-volt charge which shoots them at the object to be studied.

From it the electrons and waves associated with them are reflected to pass through a powerful magnetic field which bends the electron beam somewhat similarly to the way a beam of ordinary light is bent by a glass lens to magnify the image.

The magnified image is brought into focus at the top of the tube, either for visual of photographic observation. In present use of the instrument, Dr. Houston said, the electron beam itself is photographed.

CATHOLIC PRIEST SCORES 'MODERN WOMAN'

"The so-called modern woman of to-day is the ancient woman brought back and given a paradoxical name," the Rev. Daniel A. Lord said in an address before 750 students at the College of New Rochelle, N. Y. Father Lord is editor of The Queen's Work,' a Catholic weekly of America.

"The pagan woman would find herself perfectly at home in modern society since there is no such thing as a modern woman," he said. "The great betrayal of womankind is not by man but by woman herself, who, by lowering her standards, has made cheapness of conduct the rule."

Link Between Crime & Human Biology

American Scientist's Claim

The first substantial evidence of a link between crime and human biology has been furnished by Prof. Earnest A. Hooton, Harvard anthropologist, as a result of years of exhaustive studies covering more than 15,000 prisoners in nine states.

Dr. Hooton reported the investigation of 4,212 "old American" criminals—native whites of native parentage—in respect to caliper measurements of body size, morphological observations of various features such as hair and eye colour, and sociological factors such as occupation, education or marital status.

"In general," Dr. Hooton said, "we may assert that the average bodily form of the criminal varies with the type of offence he commits. This is our first positive anthropological finding."

For instance, first degree murderers as a group were found to deviate significantly from the total average on 10 out of 39 measurements and indices, showing an excess of seven years in mean age; excesses in weight, stature, chest diameters and jaw breadth; smaller shoulder breadth in relation to stature, inferior sitting height relative to sature, foreheads narrower relative of facial height; and jaws broader in relation to facial height.

"These differences are vastly greater and more numerous than would be expected to occur in samples drawn at random from the same population," Dr Hooton commented.

Other groups showing marked differences to the average in caliper measurements were second-degree murderers, robbers, burglars and thieves, forgery and fraud convicts, and rapists. The assault group and sex offenders other than rapists, show no significant deviation from the random sample.

MARRIAGE IS GOAL OF 96 PER CENT. OF COLLEGE GIRLS

Pennsylvania Questionnaire Elicits Interesting Information

All but 4 per cent of the students of Pennsylvania College for Women prefer, under ideal conditions, to marry, according to results of a questionnaire answered by the whole student body last month. Three out of four, however, plan or hope to earn their own living after graduation if they do not marry, and desire to have some professional training on which they can depend in case of need whether they marry or not.

The questionnaire was the first of a series studying the relation of college education for women to marriage and also to professional occupation which will later be conducted by the departments of sociology and eugenics and euthenics. The investigation may eventually extend to the alumnae of the college.

A distinction was made between earning a living and having a career. Only 60 per cent voted for a career, by which professional occupation extending over a period of years was indicated. Forty per cent would like to combine career and marriage.

The answers to the questions asked seem to meet the accusation that college training makes women critical of marriage and unwilling to have children is no longer to be taken seriously. Few students wished to have no children and 64 per cent considered two or three preferable. Many mentioned six as ideal.

The section of the questionnaire devoted to occupational preferences showed that college women are attracted to the professions which have for some time proved most acceptable to women, or rather most willing to accept women.

Teaching, secretarial work, social work, newspaper work, laboratory work, music, dramatic work, writing and library work received the most votes, in the order named, says the Pittsburgh correspondent of the "New York Times."

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our SILHOUETTE COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:--

Silhouette	Competition 15/1/39
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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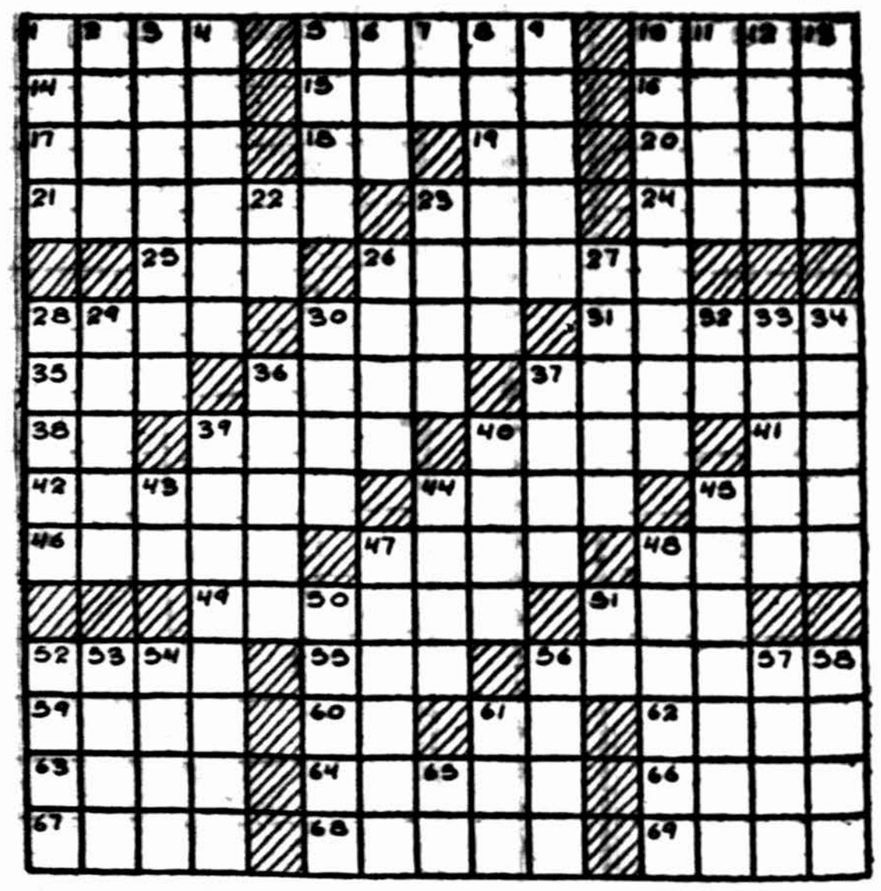
Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



HORIZONTAL

1—Monk of Tibet
5—Who was the first woman to sit in the British Parliament: Lady ——?
14—Snare
54—City of Soviet Russia
15—Who laid the foundations for the British Indian empire?
16—Split
17—Suva is the capital of what large group of islands?
18—Combining forms connected with the liquid basis
19—Proposition
20—Epic
21—Apparatus for a Catalan forge
22—Beverage
24—Dispatched
25—Regret
26—What popular comedian starred in "Poppy"?
28—Fabulous birds
30—Gibbons
31—External
32—Eggs
36—Adherent of the crown
37—Crown
38—One of the United States (abbr.)
40—Fast covering
42—Who wrote "Utopia"?
43—Avenue (abbr.)
46—Public storehouses
44—Having form birth
45—Consumed
48—Trend
47—In whose administration was the Oregon boundary dispute with Great Britain settled?
48—So be it
49—Meal
51—Lofty mountain
52—What is the capital of Peru?
56—Being in the ninth abstract cases
54—What is the capital of Montana?
59—What Roman poet wrote the "Metamorphoses"?
60—Symbol for tantalum
61—Combining forms connected with an early period
62—Goddess of discord
66—Weathercock
64—What is the first name of the authority on etiquette? —— Post?
66—Obtains
67—Concludes
68—What is the seat of the native government of Morocco?
69—Actual being

VERTICAL

1—Raise
2—Mohammedan noble
3—Palma is the capital of what island of the Balearic group?
4—Disposition
5—Pain
6—Wily
7—Note of the scale
8—Small eggs
9—Resist effectually
10—In heraldry, a charge like a double arle
11—Mature
12—On what river is the city where Shakespeare was born?
23—Plagues
25—Hebrew letter
26—Ethereal
26—Cost of transportation
27—In what city does ex-Kaiser Wilhelm live?
28—What English physician compiled a celebrated thesaurus?
29—Egg-shaped
30—Who wrote "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes"?
33—Towards
35—Growing out
34—Black bird
36—In that place
41—What is the third city in importance in Ireland?
39—Spanish stew
40—Shed feathers
43—Indefinite article
44—Chief
45—Units of electrical current
47—What country was a department of Colombia until 1903?
48—Declare
50—Who became the first king of Yugoslavia?
51—Contemporary Irish poet
53—Adore
55—What Russian tsar was known as the "Terrible"?
54—Head
56—Former well known Yankee pitcher
57—Insect eggs
58—The exarna
61—Tone in Guido's scale
65—In the same place (abbr.)

A Word Square

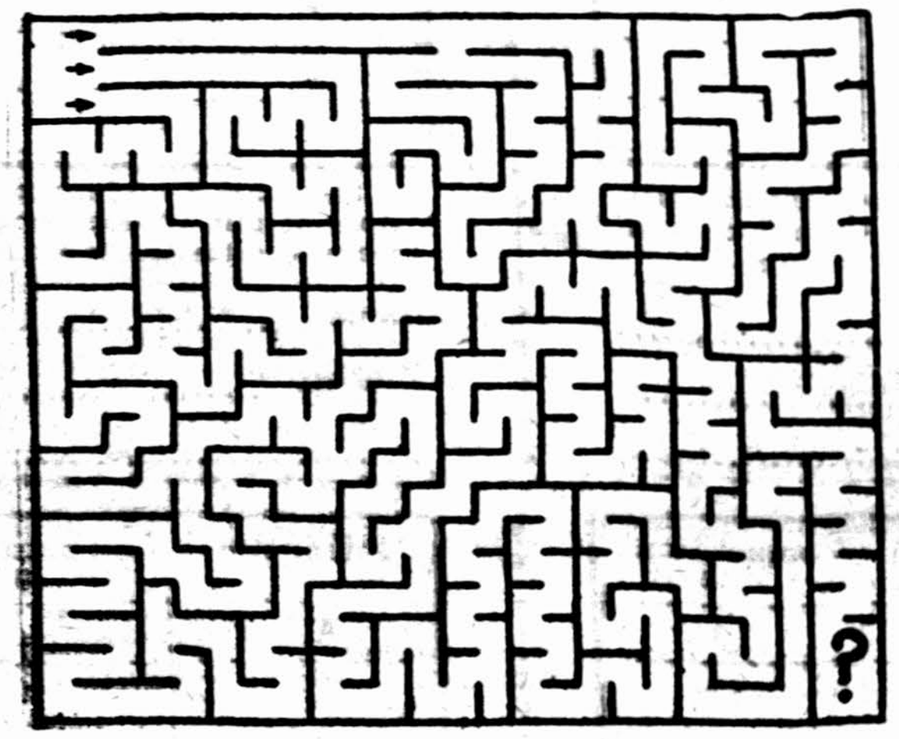
CAN you complete this word square?

```
. E . A .
E . A . E
. A . E .
A . E . .
. E E . .
```

The answer is:

```
M E T A L
E R A S E
T A S T E
A S T E R
L E E R S
```

A "Lost in the Maze" Puzzle



THREE entrances to this maze are indicated by the three arrows at the top left hand corner of the above puzzle diagram. Select any one of the three and see if you can follow a path which will bring you to the lower right hand corner of the diagram containing the question mark.

In solving a maze puzzle you must be careful never to cross a line. In case you reach a cul-de-sac, or blind alley, the best thing to do is to retrace your footsteps and begin all over again, choosing another route. The most famous maze in the world is at Hampton Court, England, and the paths are lined with impenetrable hedges. Visitors have wasted hours trying to find their way out. The above maze is much simpler. The solution will be given next week, but meanwhile see how quickly you can solve the puzzle yourself.

PUZZLISTIC FRUIT

DIP into this marvelous basket of puzzlistic fruit. Start with any square you wish and proceed horizontally, vertically or diagonally from square to square, spelling the name of a fruit. Then start at another square and get the name of another fruit. If you are alert, you should be able to collect no less than nineteen different kinds of fruit.

Can You Read This Placard?

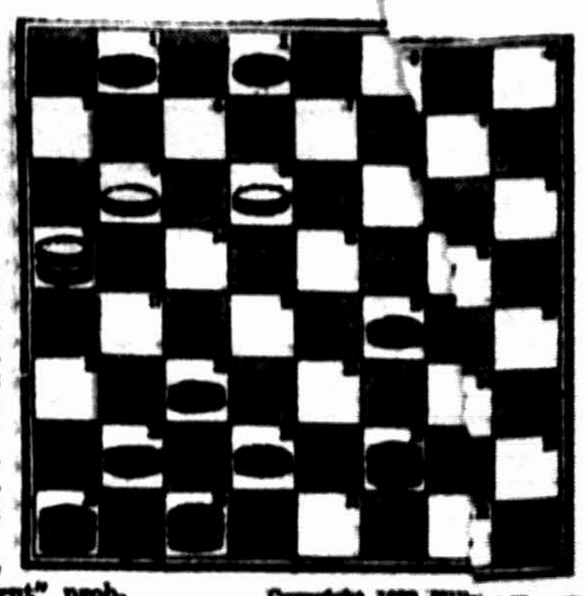
WHAT is Melissa Meefs advertising today? You forget that this is her day off, and the cryptically-worded card is not a new publicity stunt for candy or chewing gum, but a poser that Melissa thought up all by herself.

Melissa wants to know if you can substitute the ten digits for the different letters on the card, so that they will form a perfect addition. Do not take too serious the suggestion of trying a guess, for this kind of problem calls for straight mathematical analysis, not haphazard guessing. It is really quite simple, if you go about it the right way.

Setting a Watch

WITH a company of fifteen soldiers, how many times could the officer in charge set a watch of a different trio and how many times could one of the soldiers, John Ryan, be included? Answer: A watch of a different trio could be set on 455 nights and John Ryan could be included 91 times.

The Home Run



EVERY checker player will be interested in this intricate little problem by Millard Hopper, the "checker king." He calls it the "home run."

Three white men are arrayed against nine blacks, but white is to play and then win in two moves. It doesn't seem quite possible, especially with the odds three to one, but perhaps you may be successful in figuring out the winning moves.

Here is the solution to last week's "turkey strut" problem which white was required to win in two moves. White plays 19 to 15. Black jumps 10 to 19. Then white goes in 9 to 13, and when black jumps his man, white does his strutting from 13 to 22, to 31, to 24, to 15, to 6.

Copyright, 1939, Millard Hopper

(For Solutions See Page 55.)

AMERICAN SCIENTISTS DENOUNCE NAZI CONCEPTION OF SCIENCE

Democracy Alone Can Preserve Intellectual Freedom, Says Manifesto Signed By 1,284 Leading Workers In Field Of Research

A manifesto assailing the Nazi conception of science as destructive of genuine scientific thought and progress and summoning scientists to take active part in the defense of democracy as the sole means of preserving intellectual freedom and insuring scientific advance was issued last month by a committee of prominent American scientists.

The manifesto is signed by 1,284 Americans, including sixty-four members of the National Academy of Scientists and three Nobel Prize winners, Professor Harold C. Urey of Columbia, Professor Robert A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology and Dr. Irving Langmuir, associate director of the General Electric research laboratories in Schenectady.

The committee releasing the manifesto is headed by Professor Franz Boas of Columbia, dean of American anthropologists and former president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, who acted as spokesman.

OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Others on the committee are Dr. Karl M. Bowman, professor of psychiatry at New York University and director of the division of psychiatry of the New York City Division of Hospitals; Professor Wesley Claire Mitchell of Columbia, director of research for the National Bureau of Economic Research; Dr. John P. Peters, Professor of Internal Medicine at Yale and secretary of the Committee of Physicians; Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, director of the Institute of the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins; Professor D. J. Struik of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and editor of Science and Society; Professor Urey and Dr. Milton C. Winternitz, Professor of Pathology and former dean of the Yale Medical School.

Professor Boas pointed out that the manifesto was based upon the resolution adopted last December by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which declared "Science is wholly independent of national boundaries and races and creeds and can flourish only when there is peace and intellectual freedom."

"The present outrages in Germany," Professor Boas said, "have made it all more necessary for American scientists to take a firm anti-fascist stand. We are sure that the great majority of German scientists and the German people as a whole abhor fascism. The thousands of teachers and scientists who have been exiled since Hitler came to power bear testimony to the incompatibility of fascism and science.

"Our manifesto declares that we scientists have the moral obligation to educate the American people against all false and unscientific doctrines, such as the racial nonsense of the Nazis. The agents of fascism in this country are becoming more and more active, and we must join with all men of goodwill in defending democracy today if we are to avoid the fate of our colleagues in Germany, Austria and Italy."

The 1,284 signatories represent 167 universities and research institutes in all sections of the country. The list includes eighty-five college presidents, deans and directors of industrial laboratories and experiment stations.

The manifesto reads as follows:

"In an article entitled "The Pragmatic and Dogmatic Spirit in Physics," which appeared in the April 30 issue of Nature (with strong editorial disapproval), wide position is given to the official Nazi position on science and scientific research. In essence the article is an attack on all theoretical physics and, by obvious implication, on scientific theory in general. It introduces the official racialism of the Nazi to divide physicists into good, i.e., non-theoretical and 'Aryan,' and bad, i.e., theoretical and Jewish.

"RUTHLESS CENSORSHIP" CHARGED

"Similar notions have appeared in many popular magazines and scientific journals in Germany, in the addresses and writings of the Minister of Education, of university rectors and deans, of scientists and non-scientists. Apart from racial theories, furthermore, science and art are subject to ruthless political censorship. These ideas have found concrete expression in the dismissal and persecution of over 1,600 teachers and scientists (by the Fall of 1936) from German universities and research institutes (and now Austria and Italy, too), and in the restriction of higher education to students having the 'proper' political and racial qualifications.

"American scientists, trained in a tradition of intellectual freedom, hold fast to their conviction that, in the words of the resolution adopted by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 'Science is wholly independent of national boundaries and races and creeds and can flourish only where there is peace and intellectual freedom.' If science, to quote the A. A. A. S. resolution again, is to 'continue to advance and spread more abundantly its benefits to all mankind—and who can attack that goal—then the man of science has a moral obligation to fulfil. He must educate the people against the acceptance of all false and unscientific doctrines which appear before them in the guise of science, regardless of their origin. Only in that way can he insure those conditions of peace and freedom, which are essential for him and for the progress of all mankind.

"It is in this light that we publicly condemn the Fascist position toward science. The racial theories which they advocate have been demolished time and again. We need only point to the work of Heinrich Hertz in physics, Fritz Haber and Richard Willstaetter in chemistry, Ludwig Traube, Paul Ehrlich and August Wassermann in biology and medicine, all German Jews and all empirical scientists. The charge that theory leads 'to a crippling of experimental research' is tantamount to a denial of the whole history of modern physics. From Copernicus and Kepler on, all the great figures in Western science have insisted, in deed or in word, upon the futility of experimental research divorced from theory.

"We firmly believe that in the present historical epoch, democracy alone can preserve intellectual freedom. Any attack upon freedom of thought in one sphere, even as non-political a sphere as theoretical physics, is in effect an attack on democracy itself. When men like James Franck, Albert Einstein or Thomas Mann may no longer continue their work, whether the reason is race, creed or belief, all mankind suffers the loss. They must be defended in their right to speak the truth as they understand it. If we American scientists wish to avoid a similar fate, if we wish to see the world continue to progress and prosper, we must bend our efforts to that end now.—"N. Y. Times."

FREUDIAN PHILOSOPHY

(Continued from Page 11)

is born with certain innate tendencies which are modified by society, and a perfectly legitimate point of view.

This book reminds one of a statement made by Poincare, the famous mathematician, that so far as our observations can tell us, it is possible to explain all astronomical phenomena on the supposition that the Earth is fixed and that all the other heavenly bodies are in motion in certain directions and velocities, just as well as what is considered at present the correct explanation which supposes the Earth to be in motion. The only reason for choosing the latter explanation is that it is simpler. This made all traditional scientists furious, just as Freud's assumptions have made the present author furious. This can be seen by unreasonable remarks all through the book. He says, for instance, on page 43, "The properties of man like the properties of water are contingent upon the surrounding field. At certain temperatures, water is a solid; at others a gas. Its liquidity cannot be ascribed to its inner nature." It is obviously open to anybody to say that the 'inner nature' of water is precisely to be solid at certain temperatures, liquid at others and gaseous at still others!

On page 136, "There are no desires and urges characteristic of 'man' under all conditions." It can certainly be said without fear of contradiction that the desire to live is characteristic of man. Even when a man commits suicide, this does not prove that that desire is lost. Nobody desires to live in pain and society makes it impossible for him to live without pain. A Marxist would say in this instance that the desire to live is conditional on society, while a Freudian would say that the desire is innate, but is hampered by society. A mere quarrel about words, without any essential difference.

R. D. KARVE.

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued from page 45)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

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AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

mankind's mistakes. But, as we turn its pages, we see that these mistakes were necessary—in the end, good came from them.

Civilisation is built on mistakes. If our ancestors hadn't burned themselves, and set a few of their villages—and perhaps a forest or two—on fire, we should still be eating raw meat.

And the process still continues. If the Wright brothers had been afraid that perhaps that first ramshackle aeroplane of theirs wouldn't fly, or that, if if rose from the ground, they wouldn't be able to manage it and would just break their necks, there might have been no conquest of the air.

Of course we must make mistakes. All invention, all progress is a process of trial and error. If we stop making mistakes, we also stop making discoveries. We cannot advance. We must stick in the mud. And that, in the end, is a lot more uncomfortable—and a lot more dangerous.

So don't be afraid of doing things wrong. Regard it rather as the first step—the necessary first step—to getting them right!

* * * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 15th to 21st January, 1939:—

1. Bro. Jagannadh Swamy
2. Sis. Arundhati Madiman
3. Bro. Man Mohan Dass
4. Bro. Ganesh Ch. Dass
5. Bro. K. V. Kameswara Rao
6. Sis. Sharadini Patil
7. Bro. Arwind V. Baglodi
8. Bro. Baji Jalejar Mistry
9. Bro. Jimmie Phirooz Dadina
10. Sis. Mirabai S. Ujre
11. Bro. Rajanikant C. Engineer

* * * *

ORANGE DISHES

Take a large orange and cut the fruit exactly in half. Scoop out the rind. Now dry the two bowl shapes. Place the bowls on the hearth, not too near the fire, and leave them for a day or two. As the rind dries, press down now and again so that a flat base is secured.

When the bowls are quite dry they will be hard and of a particularly rich shade of orange. These orange bowls may be used for small articles, and besides being ornamental they have the added attraction of being deliciously fragrant.

* * * *

POOR FATHER

A visitor to the house asked little Indu aged five, which member of the family she liked best.

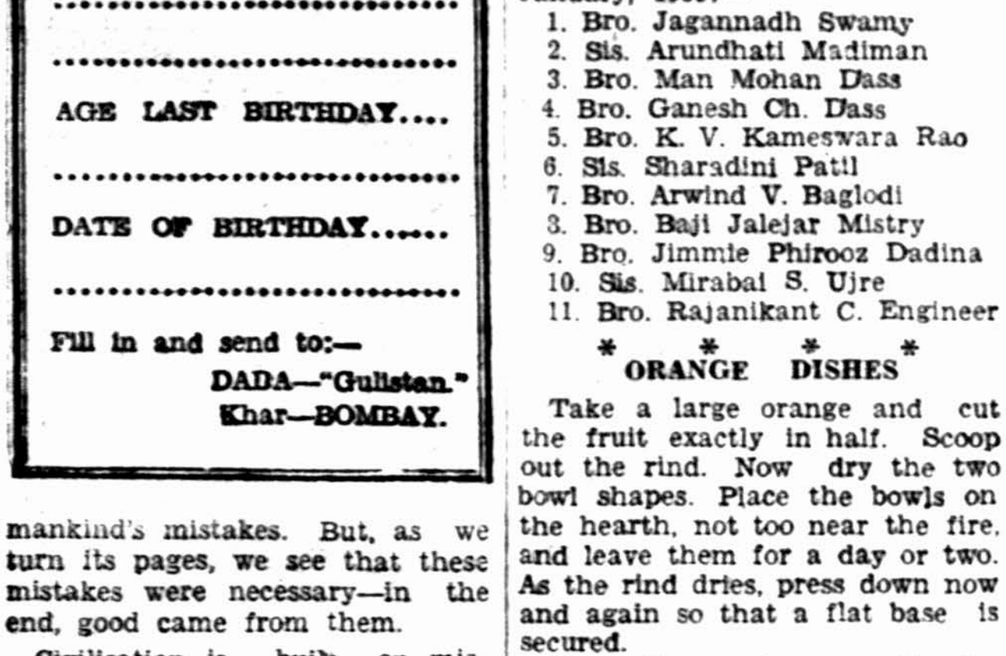
"Mother", said the child.

"And next best?"

"Little bruvver".

"And then?"

"Aunty".



Adarsh Bal Mandir (Khar) children at work, which is play for them: so much they enjoy it.

Children of the Adarsh Bal Mandir, Khar which is being successfully run by Shrimati Dhanlakshmi Behn Prabhulal Upadhyaya.

Father thought this was going a bit too far, and so he had to ask: "Well, Indu dear, when do I come in?"

"Very late in the night".

* * * *

A STRANGER

"If", asked the examiner, "You stand facing east, will north be on your right hand or on your left?

"I'm afraid, I don't know, sir", said the new boy who was just admitted in the class: "you see, I'm a stranger in these parts".

* * * *

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

An umbrella has ribs but no trunk?

A tree has a trunk but no ribs?

A match has a head but no face?

A watch has a face but no head?

A roaster has a comb but no hair?

A rabbit has hair but no comb?

A river has a mouth but no tongue?

A whip has a tongue but no mouth?

* * * *

HEADS AND TAILS

"Heads and Tails" is a Chinese game. Several children from a long line by catching hold of each other's clothes, and pretending to be the body of a fish.

The first one in the line is the head, which is supposed to be too fierce to be captured. The last one is the tail, which is to be seized and eaten.

One of the players stands along, and suddenly begins to chase the fish, trying to catch its tail. Every time he makes a rush the head of the fish faces round, and the players forming the tail swing to one side to avoid being caught.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

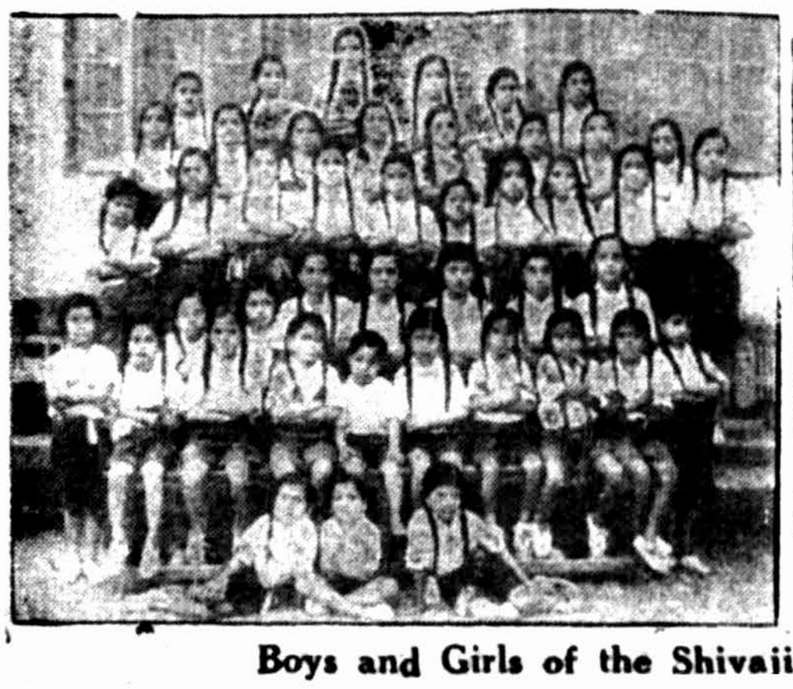
If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

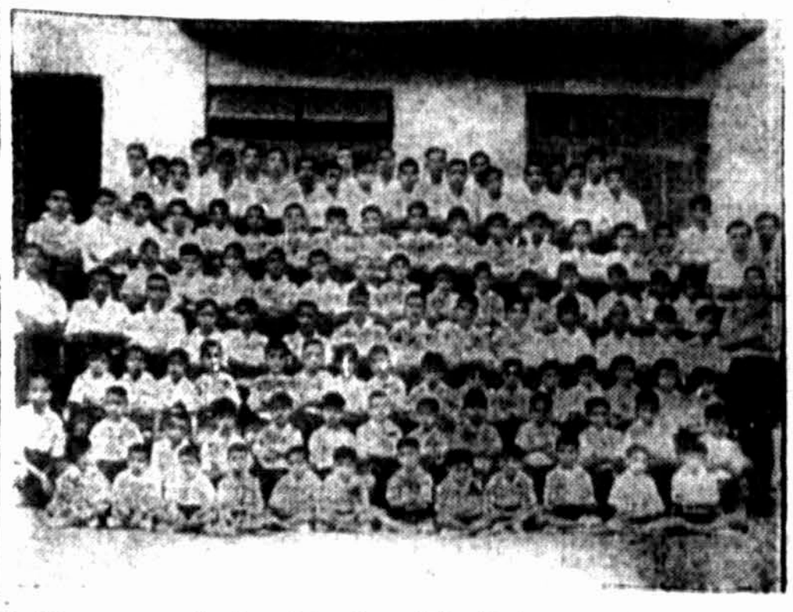
Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada





Boys and Girls of the Shivaji Vyayamshala Under Training.

Pleasant Homes

(Continued from Page 12)

the tone of wood you want—and if the wood you're working on is mahogany you'll often be confronted still with some of the old red stain—then get one of the very potent wood bleaches that are on the market now and available through leading paint dealers. Apply a commercial wood bleach in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. This bleach will do the trick when all else has failed. Now you can either keep the light colour or give the wood one of the smart light brown stains in vogue right now.

A Smooth Clean Surface

Next, prepare the surface for refinishing. The basis of a good finish is always a smooth clean surface. Spend a lot of time on this process, using plenty of elbow grease and fine sandpaper, (7|0 or 8|0). If you now have a wood colour that appeals, you need only add a thin coat of white shellac, then sand lightly with 8|0 sandpaper, wipe clean and add another coat of white shellac cut 4 to 1 with alcohol. Sand lightly again, wax and the job is done! If you've minded your p's and q's, it ought to be a beauty.

Another final surface finish consists in applying boiled linseed oil, rubbing till kingdom come, allowing to dry, then waxing. And always in waxing, rub for all you're worth. This treatment will darken the wood a bit more than the application of the shellac suggested above. If you want to keep the surface as light as possible use water white brushing lacquer instead of shellac. Sometimes a coat of plain white paint is applied, allowed to dry partially, then wiped off. This leaves that lovely old, old look. Finish with clear light shellac. sand, then wax

The Stains

Now for staining—if you decide it's necessary. Staining is tricy, so better stain and finish a sample drawer front or end panel to see if you have the right colour and effect. If the new finish requires some stain, it is a good idea to give the surface a light coat of shellac first—or lacquer sealer if the final finish is to be lacquer. This will enable you to control the stain that follows.

Water stains are considered "tops" but they take more sanding. Non-grain-raising stains also have fine quality without leaving such a rough surface, so perhaps that's a safer bet for the amateur. After staining, do whatever light sanding that seems necessary—you'll want a smooth even surface. Then add another sealer coat of either thin shellac or lacquer sealer.

The Fillers

With fine-grained woods, no filler is necessary. With woods such as mahogany and walnut—unless scraping and sanding have been heavy—the pores are still pretty well filled. If, however, you want an absolutely smooth surface, the next step is filling. You'll need a standard paste filler with a 'silex' base, applied with a brush, wiped off across the grain with burlap just as it starts to harden and cleaned thoroughly a few minutes later, wiping with the grain. It is essential to remove all the filler that is not in the pores. Then let the filler dry thoroughly, as proceeding with finishing before the filler is absolutely dry is one of the causes of cloudy or greyish finishes. Sand lightly again, always wiping clean after sanding, and apply another sealer coat of shellac or lacquer sealer, and then sand lightly again.

Now the worst is over. If you have been using shellac as a sealer, you may complete the job either with shellac or varnish as desired. If lacquer sealer has been used, then add one or two coats of water white brushing lacquer, gloss or dull, according to your taste. Remember that you can't use anything but lacquer on lacquer. And 'never' put lacquer on shellac or varnish.

Now the professional way would be to finish off with oil and pumice stone, but we don't blame you if you don't feel quite up to that. Steel wool and wax will give you a bang-up job, so that's what we suggest.

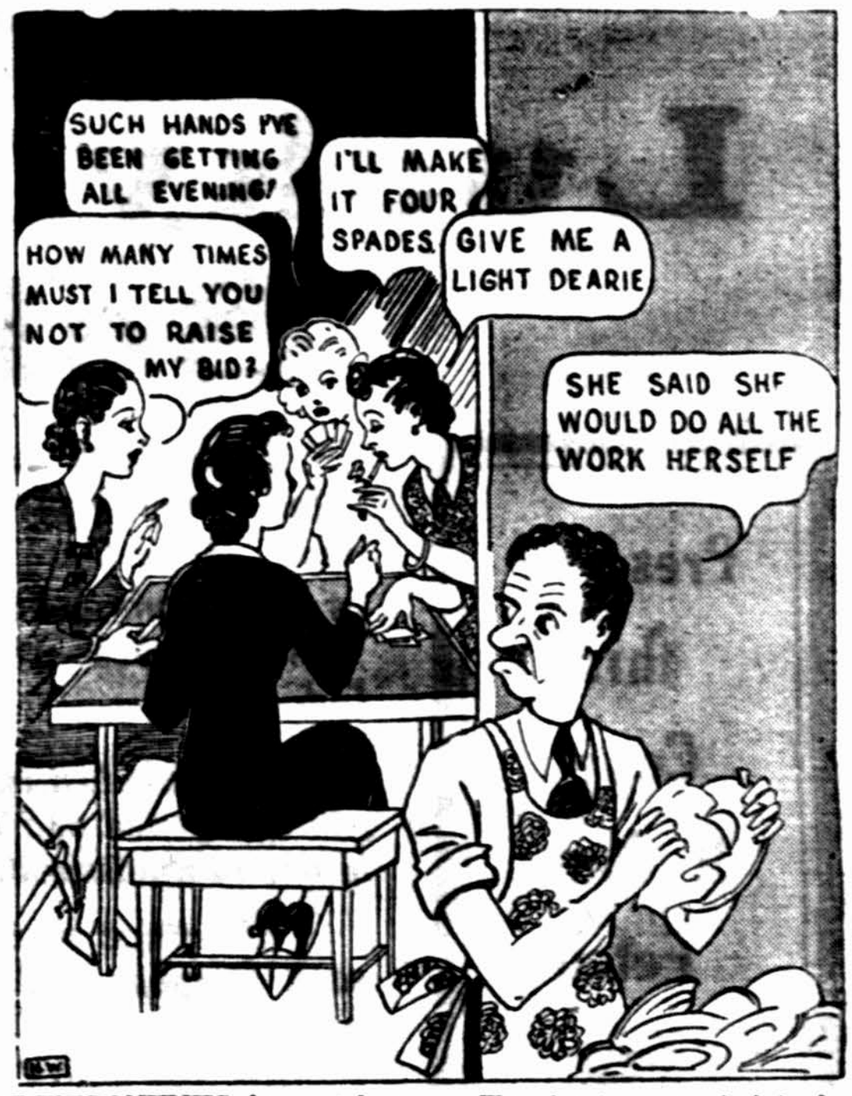
Loving Patience

This can't all be done some night after supper. Like all fine craftsmanly jobs, it takes a lot of loving patience. But so do all things requiring art and skill. Don't try to rush the job, if you want good results. A beautiful furniture finish will be a pleasure the rest of your days—a poor one will look apologetically at you until you decide to do the whole thing over.

(Copyright)

"Hello, is that Potter? Listen, did——er——we——hic——visit a circus yesterday?"

Can You Find the Hidden Motto?


SUCH HANDS I'VE BEEN GETTING ALL EVENING!
I'LL MAKE IT FOUR SPADES
HOW MANY TIMES MUST I TELL YOU NOT TO RAISE MY BID?
GIVE ME A LIGHT DEARIE
SHE SAID SHE WOULD DO ALL THE WORK HERSELF

HIERONYMUS does not have to get up in the air, because his wife gives him a few dishes to wash. After all, he should remember that he was having a pretty easy time of it all afternoon, just tickling the keys of an adding machine, while Flora and the girls were compelled to listen to a matinee.

Flora has long preached the doctrine of wives sharing the housework with their husbands, bearing in mind an old proverb. Do not ask what this proverb is, for you can easily discover it by taking one word from each of the balloons. See how quickly you can find this adage that is Hieronymus' wife's motto.

(For Solution See Page 55)

Find the Hidden Animal in the Jig-Saw Puzzle

OHHHHHHH!!! Little Flossie Feersum thought it would be less scary walking home after the moon rose, but it is actually worse. Why did she ever stay so late at Beulah's house doing that jig-saw puzzle? And the completed picture was a wild animal hunt Small wonder everywhere about her there seem to be wild animals lurking in a jig-saw puzzle. What shall she do? Go back and take another chance of that rhinoceros lunging at her from behind Brown's barn, or go forward to face that panther skulking in the moonlight?

Do not tell Flossie that she is seeing things. Just you fill in some of those jig-saw pieces with a solid black pencil and you will see the threatening shadow of the panther that is causing Flossie such trepidation.

Crossing the River

A MAN had a bag of grain, a chicken and a fox to transport across a river, but could take only one at a time in his boat. And right there his troubles began. If he took the fox over first the chicken would eat the grain. If he took the grain first the fox would eat the chicken. The same difficulty would confront him if he left the chicken and the fox or the chicken and the grain ever on the opposite shore while making his third trip. How could he get them all safely to the other side?

Answer: First he took the chicken, leaving the fox with the bag of grain. On the second trip he took the fox and brought back the chicken. On the third trip he took the bag of grain leaving this with the fox. And on his last trip he took over the chicken.

(For Solution See Page 58)

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Don't Miss Your Copy

A Journey Through Iran

(Continued From Page 2)

mander-in-Chief himself signed and told me that it was more than a British Passport for territory as far as Teheran. This done I thanked him and his staff officers and started for the hotel without my guards, as they were relieved of vigilance over myself by the Commander-in-Chief.

The conveyance system in Persia of those days was the most difficult and tortuous one. No lorries, no motor cars, Galiskas (victoria-garries), for some places the huge mail cart, the horseback and the donkeys—these were the means of conveyance whereever any one of them was suitable. The entire north used to be served by the victoria hackneys and Mail carts of huge dimensions driven by six, eight and still more horses. Over the rest of the littoral of Persian Gulf only donkeys and mules were the means of conveyance.

The Return Journey

Taking a hackney I started from Resht with a great feeling of relief to see my country. The feeling was acute owing to the possession of news with me that India was aflame with an independence movement. As I have mentioned in "Peshawar to Moscow" the overestimate of the revolutionary role of the Congress movement, accompanied by Khilafat agitation, made everybody to run for this country and take his share in what amounted to a revolutionary upheaval. I do not know how many like myself were disillusioned of this illumining fact as soon as they touched the Indian shores!

After leaving Resht the mountain system of Persia begins. It was winter and the journey over the mountains was anything but pleasing. Cold, shreaking, piercing winds, the sounds of which resounded in the valleys below. The overhanging clouds in the valleys seen from the top of these hills presented a nice spectacle. The sceneries of this part of Persia are really very attractive. The entire roads are lined with fir and other tall trees.

The rains are the common feature of winter in Persia. It was this season which made the journey more unsavoury than it would have been. The snows do not trouble the traveller so often as the rains, however slow the downpour may be. At least this is my experience. I have done it in snows too. The better part of the journey over the mountains was occupied with rain and that is why I could not enjoy the scenery very much. I have a taste for the sceneries and more for describing them with the pen. But the season was not of my creation. I failed in observation.

I should note here that wherever I went the first attention of the Persian Gendarmerie to me was akin to rudeness but as soon as they saw the Permit signed by the Commander-in-Chief himself, it is no exaggeration to say that, they began to shiver. The reason of this behaviour was simple. The Persian had hitherto seen only those Indians who belonged to the South Persian Rifles. It is a sad fact that they hated them and I heard them saying: The Indians are slaves themselves and they come to our country to aid their British masters to make us their slaves.' Well such was their feeling. I have nothing to add.

The South Persian Rifles is the name of the British organised forces operating in South Persia during the great war against the pro-German forces organised by Herr Wosemoss who was a terror during the war days in south and west Persia. He organised the Tangastani and Qushagoi tribes of the south with the help of the Indian revolutionaries like Acaraya Md. Ali and Sooft Amba Prasad. It was here that Md. Ali first got his military training which promoted him to the rank of a Sultan (Major) in the Persian Imperial Army of those days. It was here that Md. Ali got his lessons in military A. B. C. The last I heard of him was in 1928 that he was promoted a Colonel. Since then I have no more communications from him.

Two Great Batsmen

Don Bradman And Walter Hammond's Achievements In Test Matches

By "Onlooker" In "The Ceylon Observer"

Bradman and Hammond, the two greatest batsmen in the world representing Australia and England respectively, have started the New Year in a blaze of glory. The England captain made his highest score in a Test match with South Africa this week, while Bradman obtained his 4th in the present Australian season. His latest hundred has been obtained at the expense of his old State, New South Wales.

Here is his list of centuries since his return to Australia in November:—

118 Australia v. The Rest.
143 S. Australia v. N. S. Wales.
225 S. Australia v. Queensland.
107 S. Australia v. N. S. Wales.

* * * *

Once again, at his present rate of progress, Bradman should obtain his thousand runs for the season. It is amazing to think that it was in the season of 1927-'28 that Bradman played for the first time in first class cricket, coming from county cricket, without any coaching. In making his debut for N. S. Wales in first class cricket Bradman scored 134, not out, v. Victoria and in the same season he scored 118 against South Australia. A year later he played against England and obtained two centuries in the Tests besides scoring 7 centuries in all. In the match with Queensland he hit up two centuries. From that time Bradman has gone on from triumph to triumph.

In ten seasons in which he has played in 1st class cricket in Australia, Bradman has topped 1,000 on nine occasions. The only time he failed to score a thousand was in his first season in 1927-'28, when he played only ten innings and aggregated 416 runs.

* * * *

HAMMOND'S DOUBLE CENTURIES

Walter Hammond stands second only to Don Bradman in the matter of scores of 200 and over in an innings. Here is his full list obtained since 1925. Bradman's 32 have been obtained since 1929.

250* Gloucester v. Lancs, 1925.
238 M.C.C. v. W. Indies, 1926-'27.
244 Gloucester v. Essex 1927.
218* Gloucester v. Glamorgan, 1927.
205 Gloucester v. Surrey, 1927.
238* Gloucester v. Warwick, 1929
251 England v. Australia, 1928-'29.
200 England v. Australia, 1928-'29
255 England v. N. S. Wales, 1928-'29.
211 Gloucester v. Oxford U., 1930.
*Not out.

1932

264 Gloucester v. Lancs.

1932-33 (In Australia)

203 M. C. C. v. Victoria
227 M. C. C. v. N. Zealand
336* M.C.C. v. N. Zealand

1933

264 Gloucester v. W. Indies
239 Gloucester v. Glamorgan.
231 Gloucester v. Derby
206 Gloucester v. Leicester

1934

302* Gloucester v. Glamorgan
290 Gloucester v. Kent
265* Gloucester v. Worcester
217 Gloucester v. Notts

1935

281* M. C. C. v. W. Indies
252 Gloucester v. Leicester

1936

317 Gloucester v. Notts
217 England v. India

1936-37 (In Australia)

231 England v. Australia

1937

217 Gloucester v. Leicester

1938

237 Gloucester v. Derbyshire
240 England v. Australia
271 Gloucester v. Lancs

* * * *

HAMMOND IN THE TESTS

The following is a complete list of Hammond's 19 centuries in all Tests:—

251 at Sydney—1928-9
200 at Melbourne—1928-9
119* at Adelaide—1928-9
177 at Adelaide—1928-9
112 at Sydney—1928-9
113 at Leeds—1930
101 at Sydney—1932-3
231* at Sydney—1936-37
240 at Lord's—1938

v. S. Africa.

138* at Birmingham—1929
136* at Durban—1930-1
161* at Oval—1929
181 at Cape Town—1938

v. India

167 at Manchester—1936
217* at Oval—1936

v. N. Zealand

100* at the Oval—1931
227 at Christchurch—1933
336* at Auckland—1933
140 at Lord's—1937
*Not out.

* * * *

BRADMAN IN TESTS

Bradman, who has now scored 86 centuries and is easily first among Australian batsmen past and present in this respect, has also scored more double centuries than any other batsman, namely, 32.

Bradman's 21 centuries in Test cricket include 15 v. England, 4 v. South Africa, 2 v. West Indies.

Sutcliffe has scored 8 centuries against Australia, 6 v. S. Africa, 2 v. N. Zealand or 16 in all.

Hobbs scored 12 centuries v. Australia, 2 v. S. Africa and 1 v. W. Indies or 15 in all.

KAUTILYA—

(Continued from page 1)

in the market with private individuals.

Believer In Kingship

Kautilya was an uncompromising believer in monarchy. To him the power of the King was absolute and he occupied the highest position in the State. "In the absence of the king", says Kautilya, "exercising coercive authority, the strong would overpower the weak". In fact to Kautilya there could be no State without a King and so Kautilya is too anxious about the safety of the King. He devotes four chapters in Book I giving instructions to the King how he should take precautionary measures to shield his person against the secret workings of enemies, the vagaries of the princes and the intrigues of the harem.

The position of the Prime Minister and all the officers below depended on the sweet will of the King. Except on occasions of emergency and defence, they should not contemplate any project without communicating it to their lord—the King. Again Kautilya makes it clear that a King is not bound by the view of the majority. In his chapter on 'Mantradhikara' Kautilya observes, "In critical moments, the King shall summon his ministers individually and collectively and diliberate with them. He shall either act up to the decision of the majority or to that which appears to bring success."

Duty Of King

While giving such unlimited powers to the King, Kautilya is not oblivious of the fact that there might be a possibility of misuse of powers by the King. So Kautilya repeatedly warns the King and wants the King to realise that his welfare was bound up with the welfare of the people. Here, in my opinion, Kautilya shows himself to be superior to Machiavelli with whom Kautilya is often compared to his disadvantage.

To the Italian diplomat the main concern was the governing party and not the governed. In fact he is callously indifferent to the welfare of the people. But to Kautilya, a King is to behave in such a way that he is to be feared and not hated. He insists upon the King being ever active. All human affairs, says Kautilya, are in motion and it is impossible to stand still; they must progress or decline and where reason does not lead, necessity often drives.

The King was to be accessible to people at all hours of the day and night. When Asoka says in one of his rock inscriptions that his people could see him at any time and in any place—even if he were in the harem, in the kitchen or in the worship room—we are reminded of this sage counsel of Kautilya so carefully elaborated in the Artha-Sastra.

"It is exertion or industriousness which is mainly responsible for bringing in new acquisition and prosperity to the King. It is the duty of the King to provide for the orphans, the aged, the infirm, the afflicted and the helpless with maintenance". The extraordinary interest that Kautilya wanted his King to take in the welfare of the subjects would be clear from his observation that it was the particular duty of the King to take care of pregnant women who were helpless and provide for their children.

Ideals Of Asoka

It is impossible to think of another writer on political science whose solicitude for the welfare of the poor and the helpless would exceed that of Kautilya. He was a believer in benevolent monarcy and he thought—and rightly so—that a well-intentioned monarchy represents the unsophisticated voice of the masses better than any representative institutions could do. He knew the defects of democracy and therefore never championed its cause.

It is not often realised that these were the very principles that Asoka followed and the success of Asoka was as much due to his own character as to the wise policy laid down by the Guru of his grand-father Chandra Gupta Maurya. Asoka never believed in representative institutions. Throughout the inscriptions of Asoka, we find his extraordinary desire to be a benevolent monarch. His welfare was not different to him from the welfare of his subjects. When he says "all men are my children" we cannot but realise that Asoka was only quoting from Kautilya, who repeatedly insists upon the King taking a paternal interest in the subjects.

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SOCIAL SERVICE IN THE U. S. S. R.

(Continued from Page 3.)

casus where they will spend three months.

In A Pioneer Camp

The pioneer camp for school children in Moscow Electrozavod workers is located in a picturesque place near Moscow. Orchard is on one side, an ancient park in which children pass the bigger part of the day is on the other side. There are a few ponds in the park. One can bathe and row here.

The children were accompanied by two doctors, two medical sisters, two physical culture instructors, teachers and first class cook. 800 children will camp here during the summer holidays.

Children's Homes

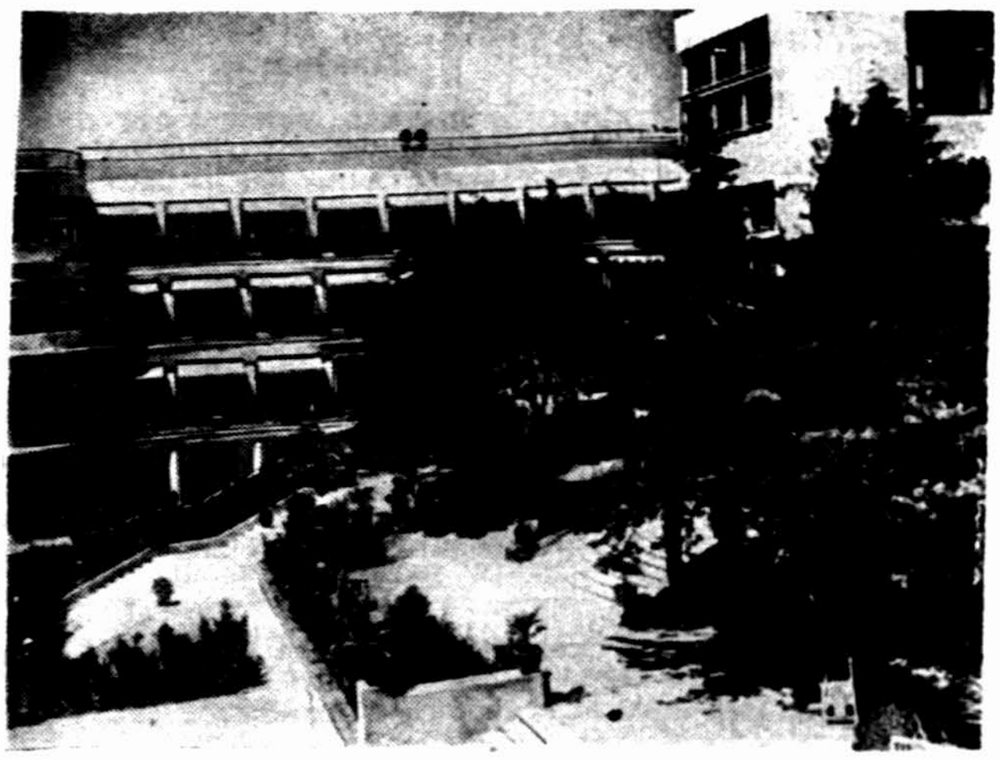
For many years a children's home exists in Novocherkask (North Caucasus). Children who had lost their parents are brought up there. Many urchins from different parts of U.S.S.R. come every year to this Children's Home. They come here to spend their holidays.

Children from Moscow doing gardening in summer camps.

The previous homeless children are closely connected with this Home. Here they spent their childhood, they studied, and they have become citizens of the Soviet Union.

120 pupils of the Novocherkask children's home graduated from universities, 20 are still studying.

125 children of 13 nationalities are being brought up now in this Children's Home.



New Sanatorium in Caucasus.

New Children's Sanatorium

A children's bone tuberculosis sanatorium of 100 beds is on the Kola Peninsula on the bank of Imandra Lake, in beautiful pinewoods. The sanatorium is guided by the Leningrad Tuberculosis Institute which studies the influence of the polar sun on bone tuberculosis. The sanatorium is equipped with up-to-date laboratory and modern instruments.

Don't you think this information worth knowing?

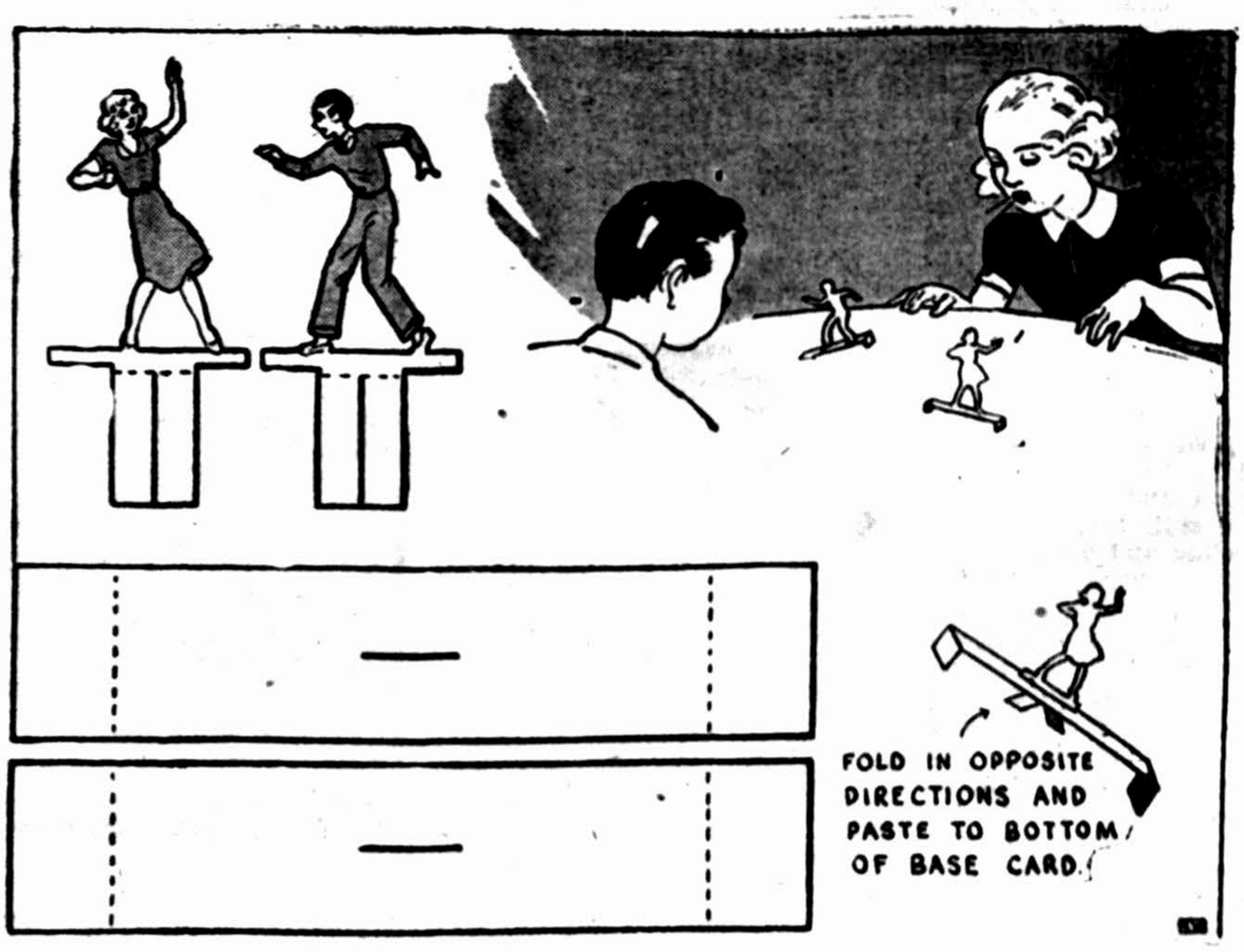
Poetic Pamela is Here Again

KIPLING wrote his famous poem, "The Vampire," after seeing a painting on the same subject, and Markham won his poetic laurels with his verses on Millet's "Man with the Hoe." That is why you find Pamela at the art gallery seeking a painting to inspire her. With a woman's instinct for sales, Pamela selects a painting of a ship for her first try:

"Before a freshening autumn breeze,
The clipper plows through distant seas,
*Bringing from ***** and other ports*
A cargo of silks of many sorts.
*But, down in the hold, an evil *****
*And some of the crew plots *********.*
They plan to start a mutiny
And set the captain adrift at sea."

Space does not permit the printing of the remaining 359 verses. In the fragment given above, Pamela has unwittingly made a word deletion puzzle. If the first of the missing words is removed from the last missing word, the second missing word will be left

(For Solution See Page 55)



The Game of the Dancing Jitterbugs

CUT out the two dancers and platforms by following the heavy lines. Do not forget to make a slot in the center of each platform and a slit in the flap of each dancer. Insert this flap into the slot of the platform and, folding in opposite directions, paste the two parts of the flap to the bottom of the platform. Fold down the ends of the platform along the dotted lines.

With a smooth table top for a dance floor you are now ready to hold a jitterbug contest. The rules are simple. You try to upset your opponent's dancer by blowing upon the paper figure and your opponent likewise tries to blow over your entry. The dancers will jitter about the smooth surface of the table and defy all efforts to upset them, until you discover the secret of throwing them off their balance.

The dancers can be thrown over only by a stream of air coming from beneath them. If instead of blowing directly upon the figures, you blow a little to one side of them, the current of air, striking the surface of the table, will be deflected beneath the platform and upset it.

(For Solution See Page 55).

Public Relief Work In Sweden

An Object Lesson For India

(CONTRIBUTED)

Two facts may seem surprising to anybody studying the history of public relief work in Sweden: that municipal relief work really has been established so long, and that separate unemployment relief, old age pensions, and child welfare work—all matters that are now considered the obvious duty of society—have only been practised for some twenty years.

The object of communal poor relief is, briefly, to help everybody who needs help and cannot obtain it by any other means.

Poor Relief

The community has of old provided relief for the poor in three different ways.

1. By domiciliary assistance.
2. By taking care of them in institutions of various kinds.
3. By boarding them out in private homes.

Domiciliary assistance is of course the most convenient and flexible system: the family need not be separated, nobody need be removed from his customary environment. It often consists in a cash contribution to the living expenses, or may occasionally be given for special purposes, for some vocational training, for tools or the like, for dental treatment, etc. The amounts given in relief have risen with the general standard of living: just before the war the average sum given to adults was about 12 kronor a head per month. In 1935 the average sum had risen to 44 kronor, which is a considerable increase, even if we allow for the lower present value of money.

Home For Old

Let us now pass to the second form of assistance. Nobody nowa-days speaks of the "workhouse," nor have the new old age homes and alms houses much in common with the old melancholy institutions, where the "inmates" spent their lives in desolate wards, and wandered about in dismal passages.

For years, much effort has been devoted to removing the old character of these institutions. This was not successfully done, however, except in a home for old married couples until the Gammelby home for old people was opened in 1930, providing a real home for 258 old, but still hearty people. These old folks no longer live in wards, but in detached houses grouped around a central building containing kitchen, dining rooms, a small infirmary, etc., the whole establishment forming a small, idyllic villages.

Each of the nine houses contains about 15 rooms, beside a small kitchen where the residents can make themselves a cup of coffee, a day-room to drink it in, as well as a bathroom. One or at most two persons live in a room, there are flower-pots in every window, on every chest of drawers stand photographs of the children, of the ship once sailed in, or of a one-time cottage home.

Invalid Home

Another example is the Stureby Invalid Home, close to Gammelby. This is a much larger establishment, with accommodation for 710 people. A good half of the beds are reserved for men and women who are still able to do some work, although they may need some care and attention. They are given what work they can accomplish in the garden or wash-house; they weave, do some joinery, make brooms, mend shoes and boots, and so on. The remaining beds are for chronic invalids, for whom there is no place either in ordinary nursing homes or in hospitals. Beside these two, Stockholm has also a number of other municipal establishments of a similar nature.

The third form of assistance—boarding out in private families—is mainly given to persons for whom the doctors recommend a stay in the country.

During the economic crisis, in 1931 and the immediately succeeding years, the Stockholm poor relief figures rose to unprecedented figures. The number of people in receipt of relief in 1930 was 32,176, but in 1933 this had risen to 74,462, or 14.3 per cent. of the population. Since then the figures have slowly diminished to 53,809 in 1935.

New Scheme

In 1932 and 1933 the central poor law administration and the system of home relief work were entirely reorganized. The principal change was that previously unpaid work was now entrusted to paid officials. The voluntary officers still remain, however, but their work is limited to considering and deciding matters, which have been prepared by the paid officials. A detailed account cannot be given here, however, of the inter-dependence of the various organizations, of the election of functionaries, of the audits, etc., in the rather complicated poor law administration.

Suffice it to say that the most important deciding authority in questions of poor relief is the central Board of Guardians (Fattigvardsnamnden) and that in every one of the 19 Stockholm parishes there are also—with one exception local Guardians to settle the various questions. The latter have at their disposal 9 districts Bureaux for receiving applications and for investigating and checking the circumstances of the applicants.

Private Organizations

Naturally, much still remains to be done in the way of public relief work. Activities of this nature must never be allowed to settle into any groove of bureaucratic routine. The officers must never forget that they are dealing with actual individuals and their lives, and must unfailingly seek fresh solutions of ever new problems. A good many of the desirable reforms, however, are contingent on social legislation, and this is where the State has to take a hand.

A large number of voluntary charitable institutions, both private and parochial, also work side by side with the public authorities. Some of these bodies are subventioned by the Municipality; among the more important of these are the Old People's Homes established in most parishes, wher necessitous people may rent rooms at extremely low rentals. Of the private organizations we only mention the Town Mission (Stadsmissionene), with its employment agency etc., and the Society for the Organisation of Charity (Foreningen for Valgorenhetens Ordnande). Nor should the Salvation Army (Frelsningsarmen) and the charitable activities of trade unions, various religious bodies, Orders, Societies, and Old Comrades' Associations, be forgotten.

If a workable budget could be planned so that one couldn't "budge it" the housewife would always know what was in the till.

PRAYAG, THE CITY CELESTIAL

(Continued From Page 7.)

mayana and the Mahabharata as the Tirta Raj or the King of Holy Waters. Rama himself paid a visit to Prayag and was received and entertained in his abode by the great Bharadhwaja Maharshi whose Ashram is still a place of pilgrimage. It lies a few yards off Jawaharlal Nehru's historic "Anand Bhawan."

What Is Prayag?

Prayag means literally a sacrifice. It is so called because, according to traditions, it was here that the Creator performed a great sacrifice with the aid of three fires lit on a spot now washed by the holy waters of the Ganges, the Jumna and the Saraswati. It is also known as Triveni Sangama.

The Prayag Mahatmya or the "Glories of Prayag" is really a chapter of a larger Sanskrit work known as "Matsya Purana." This Mahatmya is the "vade mecum" of the pious pilgrim. It recommends to the pilgrim the number of baths required, the charities and gifts he has to make, the places he has to worship in and the feeding of the hungry and the poor. On the banks lie a number of sacred temples.

Emperor Akbar's Contribution

By far the most sacred and holy shrine in Allahabad is the Akshayavata or the religious fig tree which now lies within the fort built by Emperor Akbar. It is said that a worship of this tree confers all boons to the devotee. It is described as the "Kama Dhenu", the giver of the boons. In olden days, it was a belief among the Hindus that self immolation by falling down from the tree top secured one's salvation. Emperor Akbar, that most tolerant of monarchs, was shocked by the number of suicides thus caused. So as to prevent, therefore, future suicides, he built a beautiful fort which still exists to this day. Every Hindu pilgrim to-day blesses the sacred memory of Emperor Akbar when he enters the fort area and worships the religious fig tree.

PEARL BUCK REFUTES KIPLING

(Continued From Page 42)

go into the kitchen and fuss around and make some dishes that we used to have in my girlhood home—dishes you never find in the so-called Chinese restaurants. You know, I've noticed that many writers like to cook. It's a sort of relaxation, and I can't find that in games. I probably am the worst game player in the world, but then the Chinese don't like them."

"What about fan-tan and mah jong?" I asked.

"The Chinese like to gamble and they play to win," she replied.

I then asked her if her Chinese reading had influenced her style in English.

"Yes, I rather imagine it has," she answered, "but I don't think it has had as much influence as the King James version of the Bible, which my father so often read to us. And, by the way, do you know there is a marked similarity of style between the older Chinese writing and our own Bible? Since I was deprived of conversation in English with other children of my own age, I suppose that these two classics of literature must have had some effect on my writing."

Faith In Future

Mrs. Buck hopes at some time to visit China again, though she does not want to live there. She deplores the present state of affairs in China, but has faith in the future of the country.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

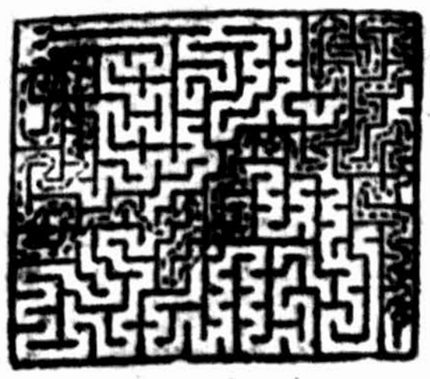
PUZZLISTIC FRUIT: The following fruit names can be spelled from the letters on the fruit basket: Orange, Grape, Pear, Nectarine, Date, Fig, Apple, Pineapple, Lemon, Melon, Banana, Blueberry, Peach, Cherry, Raspberry, Strawberry, Currant, Plum, Lime.

The Puzzle Placard: The sum is, 9853 plus 467 equals 10322. It is impossible to add two single numbers together and carry a larger number than 1. Therefore, W must be 9 and GU 10. The fact that R added to L, gives the same digit as Y added to L proves that R is 1 less than Y, 1 being carried in both cases. The solver has only to try the combinations 2-3, 3-4, etc., in place of R-Y, to discover that 6-7 is the only possible substitution. The identity of the other letters speedily follows.

The Hidden Motto: The proverb is: Many hands make light work.

Poetic Pamela: China, Mate, Machinate.

Plessie's Jig-Saw Puzzle



LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Now, children", said father, "tell me who has been most obedient during the last month, and done everything mother asked him to do?"

"You daddy", the eldest replied.

* * * *

"This is the fifth time you have been brought up before me", said the judge, severely.

"Yes, your honour", smiled the offender. "When I like a feller I generally gives him all my business."

* * * *

They were trying an Irishman, charged with a petty offence, when the judge asked: "Have you anyone in court who will vouch for your good character?"

"Yis, your honor", quickly responded the Celt, "there's the sheriff there."

Whereupon the sheriff evinced signs of great amazement.

"Why, your honour", declared he, "I don't even know the man!"

"Observe that I've lived in the country for over twelve years an' the sheriff doesn't even know me yit! Ain't that character for ye?"

* * * *

In an agonized whisper the old colonel was addressing his young nephew, whose fiancee was sitting at the other end of the room.

"Dash it all, young man", said the uncle as quietly as he could. "I don't admire your choice of a wife! She's nearly blind, she stutters, her complexion's awful, her figure's sloppy, she——".

"All right uncle", replied the quite unmoved nephew. "You needn't whisper—she's deaf."

* * * *

"She looks fit as a fiddle."
"Yes, all she needs is a beau."

Little Helen heard her mother remark that a neighbourhood lady had a new baby. The tot was much excited at the news. She ran to her mother and exclaimed.

"Oh, mother, do you s'pose Mrs. Jenkins will let me have her old one now?"

* * * *

Do you think we could be happy on my income?"

"Oh, yes indeed! While it lasted.

* * * *

Old Colonel: "Yes, sir, when we were ambushed, we got out without losing a man, a horse, or a gun or—"

Voice: "A minute".

* * * *

Geography Teacher: "What do we call it when the air goes round and round?"

Willie: "An automobile tire".

* * * *

Employer: "Did you put that note where it would attract Mr. Smith's attention?"

Office Boy: "Yes, I stuck a pin through it and put it on his chair."

* * * *

Two burglars were breaking into a house.

First Burglar—"We'd better hop it—this is the house of the heavyweight champion."

Second Burglar—He won't touch us. He never fights for less than dollars 10,000."

* * * *

"I'm not going to that barber shop again, there's a rude fellow there—don't you know?"

"What did he say?"

"Why he looked at my moustache, and asked me if I would have it sponged off or rubbed in."

* * * *

"I'm sure that man must be making money."

"Why?"

"He's so quiet about what he's doing."

Two friends had just played their first nine holes of golf. The tenth tee being close to the clubhouse and the day being somewhat warm, the suggestion was made. "Let's go in and have a drink before we drive off the tenth."

Not having met for some time they found plenty to talk about and had many drinks. When they eventually reached the tenth tee, one golfer said to his opponent: "Well, how do we stand?"

"I don't know", replied the other. "It's simply a marvel."

* * * *

"Was McTavish's new friend attractive?"

"He said she was so attractive that when he took her home in a cab the other night he could hardly keep his eyes on the metre."

* * * *

A cobbler christened his establishment "The Boot Hospital". A customer brought him a pair of boots which would have disgraced a tramp.

"Shouldn't have these mended if I were you", said the cobbler. "I would throw 'em away."

"But I want them mended", was the reply. "This is supposed to be a hospital for boots, isn't it?"

"Yes, it's a 'ospital all right," rejoined the cobbler, "but it ain't a mortuary."

* * * *

"But my dear sir, do you realize that Helen is the only daughter I have?"

"Well, I am sure that my salary would never allow me to take more than one even if you had a dozen.

* * * *

The city dweller was reading a newspaper when he was heard to exclaim: "Even the cows are doing it now."

"Doing what?"

"Hoarding".

"Not really hoarding?"

"Sure, right here in the headlines it says: 'Light native cow hides 7c!'"

"This hogshead is for a fellow whose crops for the last four years have gone up in smoke."

"He must feel discouraged."

"Not at all; he raises tobacco."

* * * *

"Hanks willingly gives his wife full credit for what he is."

"What is he?"

"Bankrupt."

* * * *

"Professor, there's one thing about astronomy that puzzles me."

"What's that?"

"How the astronomers learned the name of the blame stars."

* * * *

"Say, pop, is a man's wife his better half?"

"That's what they say."

"Then what part of Solomon was all his wives?"

* * * *

"I went to cooking school."

"You did, eh? And did you graduate with honors?"

"I should say so—with frying crullers!"

* * * *

"I have a rattling good car".

"I see. But I always patronise the trolley line. They run good rattling cars."

* * * *

First Pessimist: I mean it, sir, and I repeat it. Strict honesty and success are incongruous.

Second Pessimist: Oh! I thought you said they were in Congress.

* * * *

"How much did it cost you to see the opera?"

"Twenty dollars."

"I didn't know the tickets were so expensive."

"They weren't. It was my wife's hat that was expensive."

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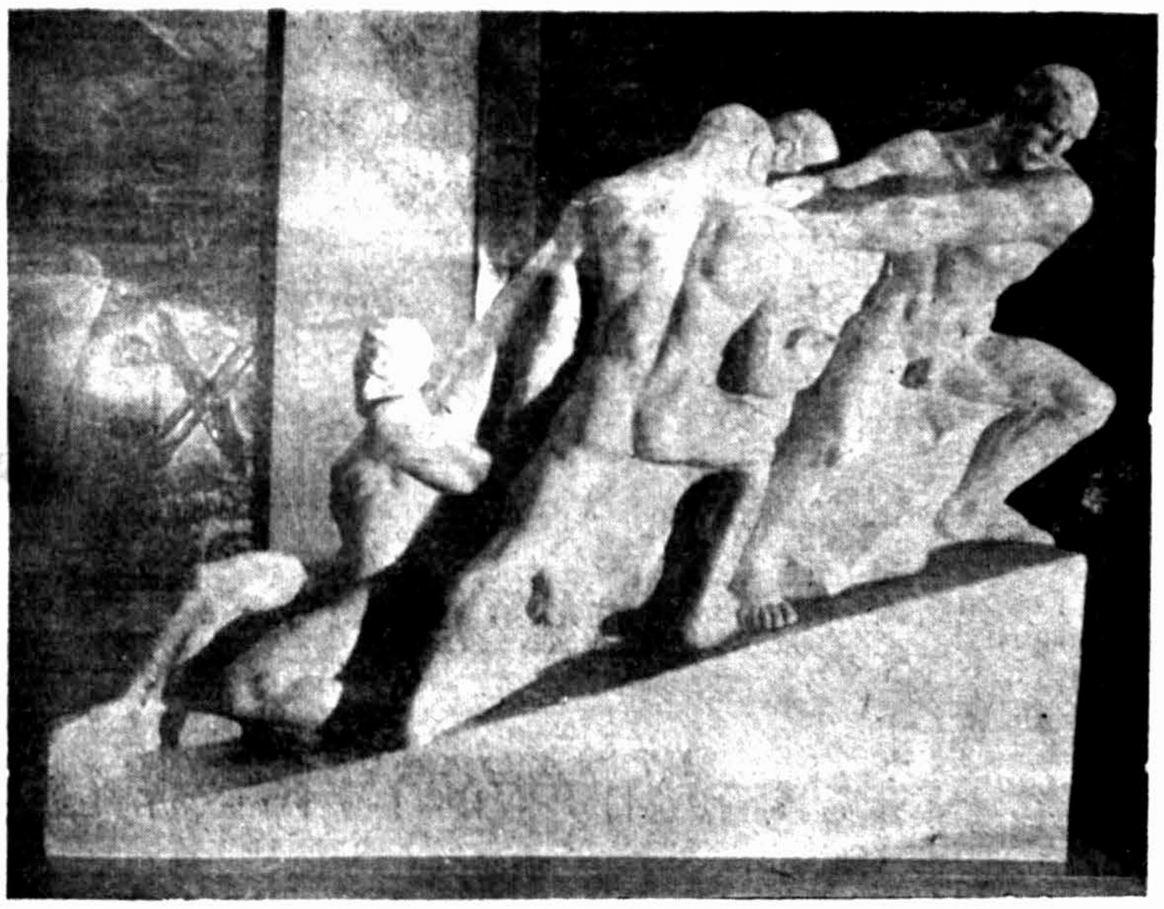
Our Humorist At Large

The Christmas shopper has no hands free.

"Another word from you, and I'll never set foot in the place again."

"Don't touch him, Willie. He's got the measles."



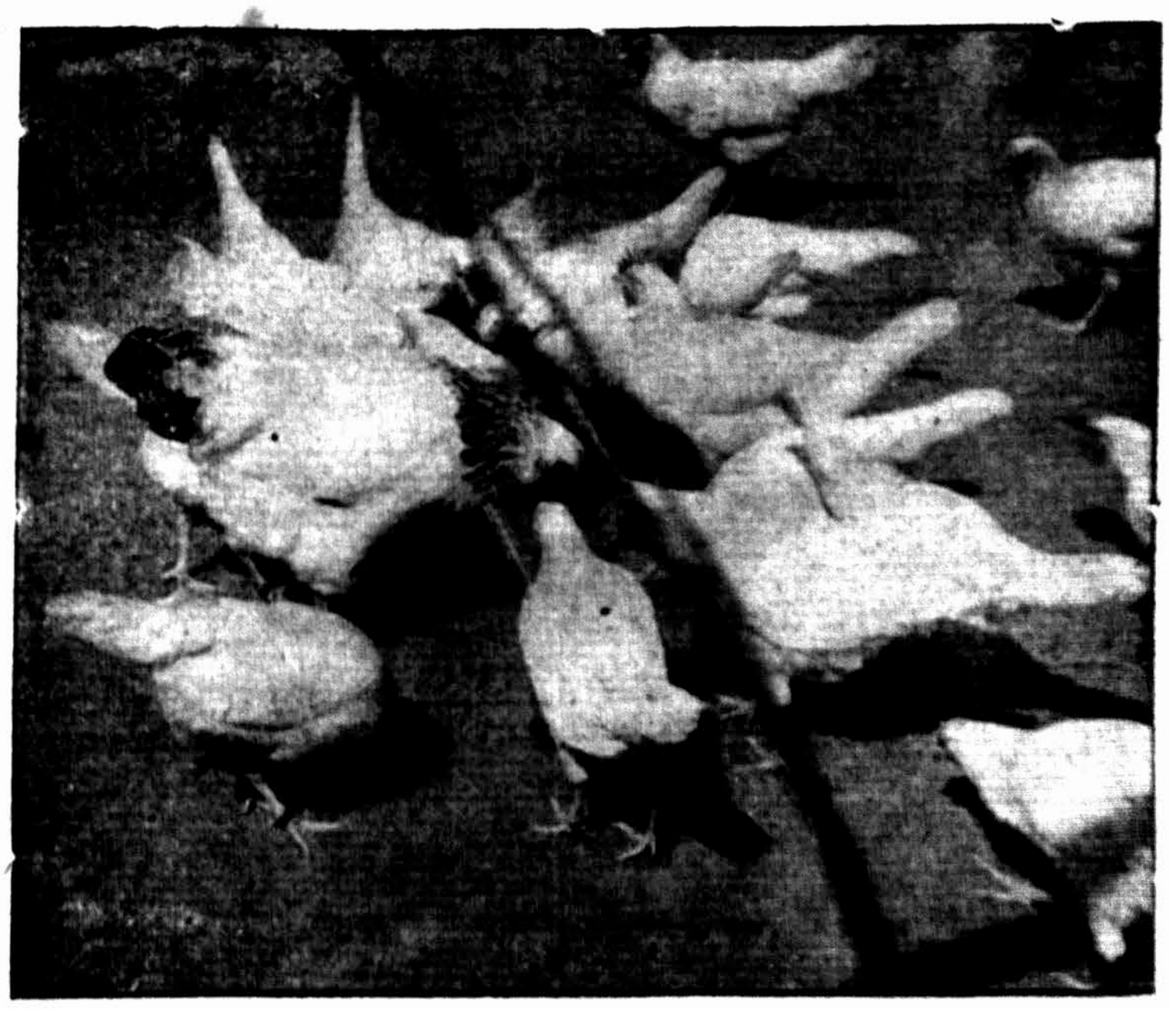
At the foot of the Alps near Salzburg this monument will be erected on the autostrades of the Reich. Four vigorous workers move an enormous boulder—the symbol for the gigantic work done in connection with the construction of the autostrades of the Reich.

King Gustaf of Sweden distributing the Nobel Prize for Literature to Mrs. Pearl Buck.

"THE TOWERS OF JUSTICE"

(High Court Buildings, Madras).

A scene from the dance-drama "Shakuntala", staged by the girls of the Bengali Education Society's School, at the opening ceremony of the A. C. Chatterjee Memorial Hall, Dadar.



"A Hungry Group"
(Photo by Moorthy Vasan)

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